

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS



This week the United Farmers of Alberta are
Presenting their Cause to Sir Wilfrid.
A Full Account will appear in
The Guide's next issue

EQUITY

"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

AUGUST 17th, 1910

Volume III

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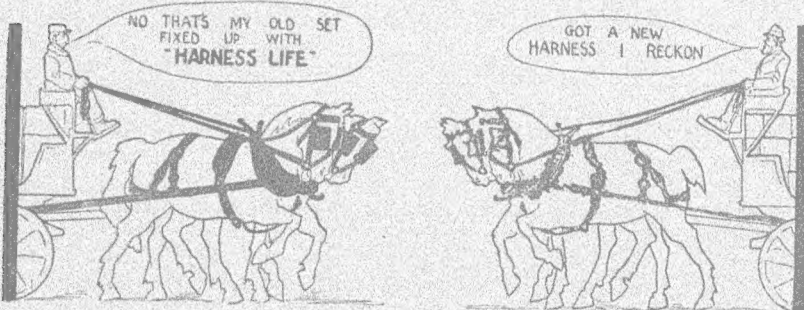
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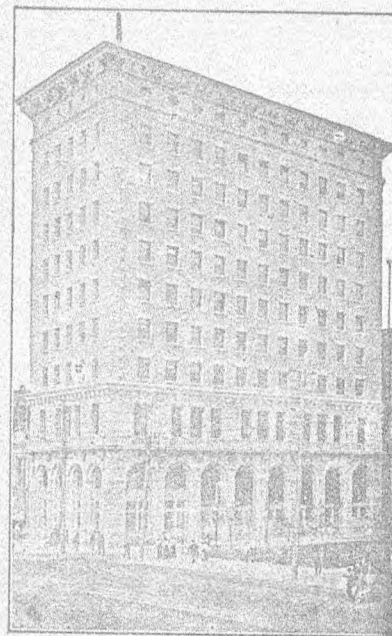
SASKATCHEWAN—Adanac, Aroona, Asquith, Buchanan, Carlyle, Craik, Cupar, Esterhazy, Eyebrow, Filmon, Gull Lake, Humboldt, Indian Head, Jansen, Kindersley, Kipling, Landis, Lang, Lanigan, Lembeh, Lumsden, Macklin, Maple Creek, Mayfield, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Netherhill, Neudorf, Outlook, Oxbow, Ponca, Pelly, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Rocanville, Rosetown, Saskatoon, Saskatoon (West End Branch), Scott, Sintaluta, Southey, Strassburg, Swift Current, Tessier, Theodore, Tux, Wapella, Watrous, Weyburn, Wilkie, Windthorst, Wolseley, Yorkton, Zeelandia.
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5 lbs. Black or Green Tea	1 50	2 50	5 lbs. Best Cheese	80	1 00
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Two 2 1/2 oz. bottle Vanilla and Lemon Extract	35	50	2 Cotton Clothes Lines, 48 ft.	25	40
20 lbs. Rice	1 00	1 40	1 Scrub Brush	20	25
10 lbs. Tapioca	60	80	1 lb. Mixed Candies, FREE		
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2 lbs. Shredded Coconut	35	60			
3 lbs. Pure Baking Powder in 1-lb. tins	50	75			
6 Jelly Powders	40	50			
5-lb. Tin A. D. S. Jam, any kind	60	80			
1 lb. Mustard, Coleman, bulk	30	45			
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Lombard Plum, 2-lb. tins, per case of 2 doz.	\$1 90
Raisins, Seeded, 16 oz. pkt., per doz.	85
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Prunes, 70-80 per 25-lb. box	1 75
Peaches, 25-lb. box	1 95

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WINNIPEG, Man.

WORLD'S FAIR BURNED

A Brussels cable of August 15 said: "The white city of the world's fair, as the Belgians have called their 1910 exhibition is tonight a mass of flames and smouldering ruins. A spark falling into inflammable material in the telegraph building burst into flames which, driven by a high wind, swept rapidly in all directions. Soon the Belgian, English and French sections were destroyed. Firemen and detachments of soldiers found themselves baffled by the gale, which carried the burning embers to all parts of the grounds.

Kermesse Afire

"To the left of the main building arose the picturesque roofs and spires of Brueuxelles Kermesse, a Belgian Coney Island, with water chutes, toboggan slides and scores of side shows. This place was alive with Sunday crowds, and before they could be got out with any semblance of order, the Kermesse was afire. The crowds became panic stricken and men, women and children fought madly to escape. The exits became choked with the struggling masses and men used their fists to clear the pathway. Many were trampled under foot and badly injured.

Forty Houses Destroyed

"An engine corps from Antwerp attempted to dynamite the bridge of the French section, in the hope of checking the fire, but the flames leaped across and engulfed the Italian, Russian, Austrian, Japanese, Chinese and Norwegian buildings. Forty houses on the avenue Solbosch adjoining the exhibition were destroyed.

"At the time of the outbreak not less than 100,000 persons were circulating in the grounds and the Kermesse. Troops were ordered out and came at double quick to aid the police in clearing the grounds. This was accomplished in fair order, except within the limits of the Kermesse. Considering the rapidity of the conflagration the small loss of life is mar-

velous. So far as is known up to a late hour tonight only two are dead. The injured, as officially announced, number 30, but probably many hundreds received minor hurts.

"As the flames reached the menagerie it was decided to shoot the beasts, but the heat drove the soldiers back, and the animals were left to their fate. The multitude of people were driven back to a safe distance and watched the destruction of the white city.

Rich Treasures Burned

"Many jewel exhibitors were uninsured. In the French art section priceless gobelins, paintings and sculptures were ruined, as were rich treasures in the British, Belgian, Persian and Turkish sections. All the archives were burned, and it will therefore be impossible to confer medals and diplomas.

"The fire was due to a short circuit. In addition to the panic that prevailed in the Kermesse, there were several other minor panics at other points within the grounds, and women and children were crushed in the rush. Some wild animals escaped from their cages and added terror to the scene. It is believed several of them are still at large.

"The fire was finally got under control. The Belgian and British sections are in ruins, while all the other sections, including American, were partly destroyed.

"Bands of thieves engaged in pillage, and a soldier was stabbed while attempting to arrest three men whom he found rifling the jewelry exhibit. The loss is estimated at \$100,000,000. Diamond exhibit owners are heavy sufferers."

LLOYDMINSTER FAIR

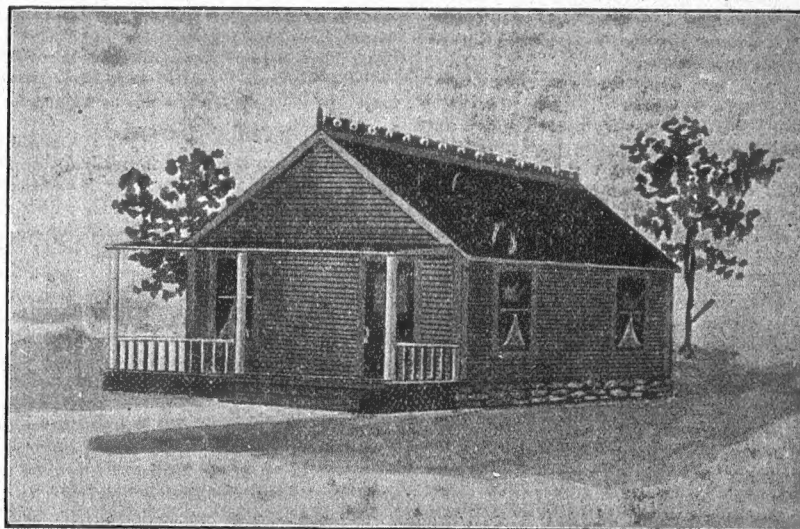
A Lloydminster wire of August 14 said: "The Lloydminster Agricultural Society's sixth annual exhibition this week was a very successful affair. The attendance from all points was good and some first-class stock was exhibited. A noticeable feature of this show was the marked improvement in the heavy type of horse shown as compared with earlier years. The Clydesdale stallion Gowanlock, winning first prize, is a magnificent animal, and is half brother to the stallion which captured first prize this year at the royal show in the old country. All the heavy horses exhibited were of particularly good stamp, with plenty of bone and good action. Some exceptionally fine roadsters and saddle horses were exhibited, the quality of this class testifying to the prosperity of the local farmers who own them. Cattle made a good showing, Shorthorns, Herefords and Polled Angus being well represented.

"Another marked feature of this year's show was the large number of high-class hogs and sheep put before the judges. The dry season accounts for the small exhibits in grain, vegetables and fruit, but as regards stock the show was an unprecedented success."

Did You See our Houses at the Fair?

And notice how warm and simple were our

WEIR READY-MADE COTTAGES



4 Rooms, 18 x 24 - **\$394.00**

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WM. S. KING CO.

Selling Agents - 228 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg

Grain Growers

Don't forget at the next meeting of your local Association to bring up the question of carrying a card in the columns of The Guide similar to that carried by the Swan River Association. We have pointed out the advantages which will accrue both to your own local Association as well as to the Grain Growers' movement as a whole. We think you agree with us that it would be a splendid move.

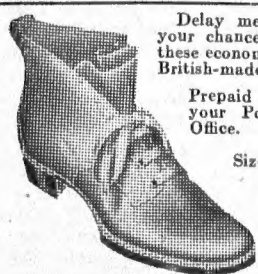
Its success, however, depends on its being taken up generally, so that we will have a Directory of a page or more of these Cards.

Don't fail therefore to bring the question up at your next meeting, and authorize your Secretary to send us instructions for the insertion of YOUR Card.

Remember the special rate only \$16.00 per year for a four line card.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE :: Winnipeg

Send for a Pair Today!



Delay means you will lose your chance to get a pair of these economical, long-wearing British-made Shoes. Cost only

Prepaid to your Post Office. **\$3.35**

Sizes 5 1/2 to 11 1/2

This light farming shoe, as shown in illustration, is solid leather throughout, waterproof, flexible, comfortable

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A Farmers' Training School

By Walter C. Murray, President Saskatchewan University

EDITOR'S NOTE—The following article by Prof. Murray indicates most strikingly how rapidly agriculture has come to the front during recent years. It is now realized that attention must be turned to the agricultural classes if civilization is to march on. The aim of the agricultural work in Saskatchewan University is not only to render farmers able to earn more money, but to make them more useful and happier citizens by securing to them their just due.

TO indicate in a general way the policy of the University of Saskatchewan with respect to agricultural education is the purpose of this article.

In the first place the university's sole reason for existence is to serve the province. To conserve the interests of any particular class, any one sect or any section is not its purpose. It is to be a democratic institution in the sense that it is to serve the people as a whole; but it is not, therefore, to be an institution which exploits every novelty, which caters to every whim of the popular fancy. The prosperity and happiness of the people depend upon principles which operate through ages and not for a day only. Consequently, the university, as a faithful servant of the people must take long views. At times it may be necessary for it to proclaim very unpalatable truths. Again for years it may be necessary for it to carry on work that is unappreciated, work that may even be denied as useless, as a shameless waste of public monies. The most valuable discoveries of science were preceded by long years of patient but apparently fruitless toil. The inventors who once were laughed at or abused because of the time and money wasted in trying to fly are now beginning to be appreciated. A university must encourage the spirit of research and invention even though the immediate results seem to be trivial.

Advocates Mixed Farming

The university will be an advocate of mixed farming. While it will not neglect the study of wheat and the most effective methods of tillage, it will in season and out of season proclaim the advantages of mixed farming. This province cannot afford to put all its eggs into one basket; nor can it afford to confine itself to an industry that occupies little more than half of each year. Stock raising will fill out the life of the farmer in the winter months as it will fill his purse when wheat begins to fail.

Looking Ahead

Close to this question lies another, the conservation of fertility. The university must look beyond the enriching of this generation. Like a nation its life extends over centuries. It must proclaim the teaching of experience elsewhere

—the gradual impoverishment of soils once fabulously rich, the enrichment of soils once contemptibly poor. The abandoned farms of eastern America and the rich dairies of Denmark and Holland have their lessons. Mixed farming and the conservation of fertility do not lie far apart.

Self Improvement

A third interest the university must foster. Unless the lives of the workers are happy their labor is in vain. The acquisition of riches may bring happiness to a few, but it alone is not sufficient. In urban centres of population the great problems arise from vice and poverty. These in turn are due to the congestion of the crowds. In rural communities poverty of the oppressive kind—the poverty that starves, enfeebles and degrades—is absent. The vice is more personal, less social, more injurious to the individual and less to society. It must be met not so much by laws or by schemes of social betterment as by personal instruction, by filling the individual's life with better things. To overcome the isolation of the farmer, to bring him into closer touch with his neighbors, to provide for the social side of his life by co-operating with his societies, by bringing to him such advantages of the towns as lectures, entertainments, opportunities for social intercourse, opportunities for improvement and instruction must be one of the aims of the university.

Through what agencies can the university realize these aims?

Farmers' Need Organization

Through its experiments in the fields and in the laboratory it proposes to attack the problems of conserving the fertility of the soil, the problems of the most effective and most economical methods of cultivation, the problems of the most profitable type of plant and animal, the problems of protecting the farmer against his enemies—early frost, drouth, disease, parasites—animal and human. It will not be the least important work of the university to study those economic conditions which lighten or burden the farmer's life—questions of transportation, questions of markets, questions of tariffs, questions of the production and distribution of the things the farmers use, questions of law and contracts. Every other industry because of the concentra-

tion of its workers finds organization and joint action easy. Not so does agriculture. Some agency must stand ever on guard to help the farmers. His traditional enemies, who exploit his wealth for their gain, his power for their advancement, are ever on the alert and are well organized. Unless he can secure the help of his fellows he is an easy victim for the glib agent or the greedy corporation.

The Road is Long

By its success in research, by the thoroughness of its instruction in the scientific basis of agriculture, the university must in the long run prove its serviceableness to the province. This, however, will require time. Not five, ten or fifteen years will be sufficient. The period between seed time and harvest is long.

There are other phases of the work of that college which will give immediate results. Its courses for farmers' sons, extending over the winter months of two or three years, will aim at making the boys more skilful farmers—not scientific investigators. They will become familiar with the most recent advances in agricultural science, will learn new methods, will become better judges of seed and stock and will incidentally pick up many things that will make their lives happier as well as more useful.

Demonstration Farms

In time, as population increases, schools of agriculture must be started in many centres, probably in connection with demonstration farms. These schools and farms will become educational and social centres for the surrounding districts. Because of their nearness and because of the local interest their influence within the narrower sphere will be much greater than that of the central institution, but their influence will depend in a large part upon the supervision exercised by the college and the instructors sent out by the college.

Another side of the college work—a side capable of indefinite expansion—is that of the extension department. This department, through institutes, travelling instructors, agricultural societies, correspondence courses, lectures, travelling libraries and the various agencies which it will adopt, will come into closer touch with the life of the people than any other. Its work is vast. The task of organization will be great and the demand for men and money will not be trifling. Its full development will be reached only after many years.

Research Work Needed

Three main avenues of work then open up before the college of agriculture—first, scientific research with its dilatory but far-reaching results; second, the technical training of the farmers' sons and daughters whereby they become more skilful in their daily work; third, the work done throughout the province by the extension department. The value of the second and

third is evident to all; the first alone is sometimes not appreciated, yet it requires but a few moments' reflection to see that the researches of the bacteriologist have not only protected the farmer and his stock and his plants from disease, but have almost revolutionized the dairying industry as well as certain methods of cultivation.

Of ways in which the university may aid the farmers other than those through the agricultural college this is not the time to write. But it is an unquestioned truth that every form of university work that makes men better and happier citizens is as beneficial to the farmer as those forms which fill his purse.

TO LEASE H. B. R.

A Toronto wire of August 9 said: "Oh, I suppose newspapers must be talking," said William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, when questioned about the story from Ottawa, that his road would be given the operation of the new Hudson's Bay Railway, which is a government road on a plan similar to that of the G. T. P. and National Transcontinental.

Mr. Mackenzie, however, made no secret of the fact that he expected to operate the new line.

"We have a charter to build it, and as it is right at the end of our road isn't it a likely thing that we would operate it?" Mr. Mackenzie said. "No," he added. "Of course nothing has been definitely settled yet. Sir Wilfrid, I see, has been saying in the West that the Hudson's Bay line must be built at once, and that the point of its operation remains to be settled by parliament."

Pressed for further particulars Mr. Mackenzie would say nothing further than that it was "probable" the new government line would be leased to the C. N. R.

WILL VISIT WEST.

The assistant C. P. R. land commissioner, J. L. Doupe has returned from the East where he has been arranging the details of an exhibit of agricultural products of Western Canada at the Toronto, London, Ottawa and Sherbrooke fairs, at which points the company has exhibited for many points past. Mr. Doupe stated that a great deal of interest was manifested in the western crop conditions.

Mr. Doupe is leaving the city soon when he will accompany a party of American agricultural editors on a tour to Saskatchewan and intermediate territory. The editors are visiting Western Canada at the invitation of the three railways. The party will leave for the west on the Canadian Pacific and will visit among other points the Indian Head and Brandon experimental farms, as well as Moose Jaw, Regina and Outlook. At Saskatoon they will become the guests of the C. N. R. and at Edmonton the party will be taken charge of by the G. T. P.

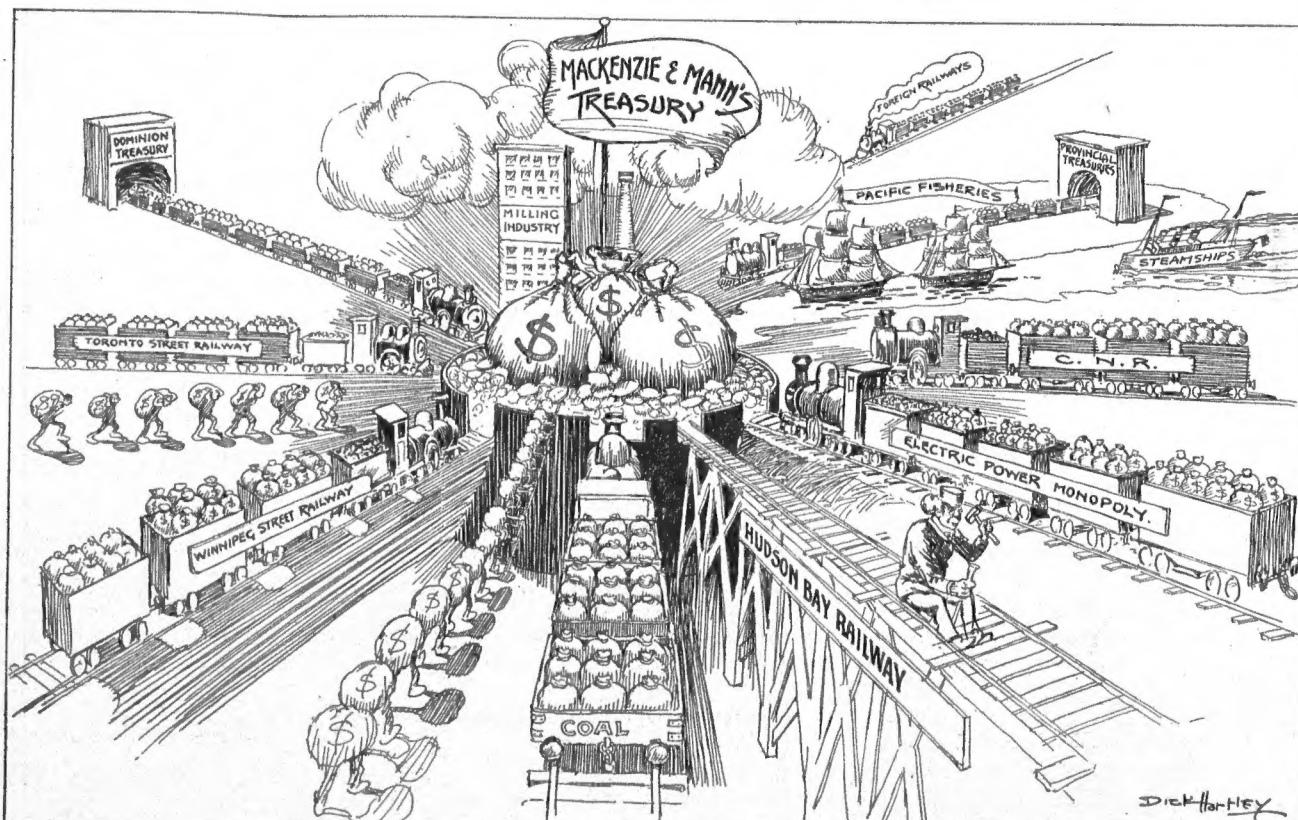
The following gentlemen are included in the party: Prof. A. W. Fulton, of Springfield, O., editor of the American Agriculturist and Farm and Home; Clarence D. Stow, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, managing editor of Farm Life and the National Fruit Grower and Gardener; Andrew W. Hopkins, editor of the Wisconsin Farmer; Prof. E. E. Faville, editor of Successful Farming; E. H. Brown of Augusta, Me., editor of American Farm World; Warren Noble Burns, magazine writer and Sunday editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, and Herbert Vanderhoof, editor of Canada West Magazine, Chicago.

A number of these gentlemen have already visited the West and their articles in the various papers they control bear witness to the favorable impressions they have received. The present trip will no doubt be productive of considerable benefit in making still more widely known the resources of the west.

CANADIAN NAVY

An Ottawa wire of August 4, said:— Replies regarding the building of ships for the new Canadian Navy have been received by the naval department from three Canadian and two British ship-building firms, and there is a possibility that there may be an amalgamation of interests. Though the British admiralty plans are not completed, it is expected that contracts will be let before the winter and that construction will be begun within a year.

The Rainbow will sail for Vancouver, August 20, and the Niobe for the St. Lawrence during September.



It Pays To Be Enterprising

The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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AUGUST 17th, 1910

THE WINNIPEG TELEGRAM

After a nine day's silence the Winnipeg Telegram has again attacked THE GUIDE and reiterated the same untruthful statements which it published previously. We have, therefore, no reason to devote much attention to the Telegram. We are glad to know that the Telegram recognizes the importance of THE GUIDE sufficiently to devote to us the attention of its corps of editorial writers. The Telegram gives us credit for being fair enough to publish the Swan River letter and to state fully the history and ownership of our paper. The only thing we have to say in reply is to ask a few questions.

Will the Telegram kindly tell its readers the story of its ownership and who holds the stock in the Telegram Printing Company?

Will the Telegram kindly tell its readers where it gets the largest amount of money to support it in the work it is carrying on in favor of the elevator combine and against the organized farmers?

Will the Telegram kindly explain its silent joy in watching Mackenzie & Mann gobble the natural resources of the country and the railways at the expense of the people. What causes this friendship and approval of a course that is condemned by the farmers all over the West?

If the Telegram will answer all these questions in the nice gentlemanly language which it adopts towards THE GUIDE its readers will be satisfied probably, and will not require any further explanation of the attitude of the Telegram towards the organized farmers and their work. We would also suggest to the Telegram that it need not consider our feelings at all for we feel perfectly able to take care of ourselves.

OPPORTUNITIES TO BE GRASPED

During the past year the profits made by the dealers upon the Western farmers' grain, amounted to about one million dollars. That was the legitimate profit and the illegitimate profit probably amounted to still more. Of the legitimate profits only twelve per cent. was retained in the hands of the farmers, and this was only accomplished through their own organization, namely, the Grain Growers' Grain Company. If the farmers of Western Canada had marketed all their grain through their own company, they would in one year have been able to remedy the great majority of the defects of the present system of marketing grain. Their profits would have been very close to one million dollars, but as it was

the profits of the farmers' company were less than one hundred thousand dollars, while \$800,000 or \$900,000 went into the pockets of the other grain dealers. Undoubtedly a great part of the work of these dealers was the legitimate work of middlemen, but it was very expensive work. No portion of these profits went back to the farmers. Why should not the Western farmers as a whole realize the benefits which they can secure through doing their own business? Every farmer of the West should be a shareholder in the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and the \$25 that such a share would cost will be returned to him in a very short time in the saving that he will make in marketing his grain. There is no good reason to advance why the farmers should not conduct their own business. By so doing they are merely securing to themselves a larger portion of the legitimate returns of their labor. They are robbing no person. Some critics might advance the argument that if the farmers marketed all their own grain, they would thus form a dangerous combine and by so doing would be able to rob the consumer, but when it is considered that the grain crop of Canada is not more than five per cent. of the world's output the weakness of such an argument can be seen at once, because the farmers of the West would have to sell their grain in open competition with the world. But the financial gain that would accrue to the farmers through handling their own grain is the least of the benefits they would receive. The educative and the humanizing influence to be secured by thus working together and in harmony, would more than outbalance the financial benefits. A portion of the profits secured could easily be used for educative work, such as would uplift our farming communities into a higher standard and give them a broader outlook upon life and happier and more contented homes in which to live. It has been done in other countries, notably in Denmark, where it is claimed that the farming population is more intelligent and more prosperous and contented, than in any other part of the world. All this has been done by the farmers themselves, simply through working together. Legislation in Denmark is in the interest of the farmers because the government is composed of farmers. By working together the farmers of Canada can secure equally as favorable conditions in this country.

WHAT DO THE FARMERS MEAN?

The demand of the Western farmers for a lower tariff is by no means a local matter. It is in line with a similar agitation now going forward with amazing rapidity in all high tariff countries, notably in the United States and Germany. It is a political movement of the deepest significance, but it is not a party demonstration. Western farmers are not animated by an opposition to the present Dominion government because it represents a political party. The farmers are protesting against the system whereby special privileged classes and large interests control our Ottawa government now and as they did and would do, no matter which party was in power. As a general rule it is not wise for the people to allow any government to remain in power for more than two terms, but in the case at point, both parties stand upon a platform which is equally obnoxious to the farming interests of the West. No doubt both parties stand upon this platform because, for political purposes, they believe it to be the best. It is hardly conceivable that either R. L. Borden or Sir Wilfrid Laurier could believe that a high protective tariff is the best thing for the farmers of Canada, but both of these gentlemen are anxious to be premier of Canada and of necessity have to be opportunists. The big interests of the East have immense revenues at their disposal, and are willing to use them to secure further privileges. No person would believe that the money of these special interests would buy men of the stamp of either Sir Wilfrid or Mr.

Borden, but some men they can buy and every man is susceptible to influence in one way or another, either tangible or intangible. In the end it is the voting power of the people that counts. In Canada, the farmers have never acted together in their own interests. If they would do so and disregard political parties the system of government at Ottawa would change at once, and both political parties instead of favoring special privileges would favor the people. The Western farmers together with the Eastern farmers should make it thoroughly understood at Ottawa that henceforth they are determined that legislation shall be in the interest of the people and they should elect representatives whom they can trust and who cannot be influenced to betray them. We hope to see not less than five hundred farmers go to Ottawa this fall to meet the government and while there to register a determined protest against the present system of legislation.

THE POWER OF THE WEST

As a result of the repeated representations made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier all over the three provinces, he has awakened to the realization that in the West at least, the farmers are beginning to stand together, and demand their rights against the forces of special privileges in the East. Sir Wilfrid has become more frank in his statements as he has travelled Westward. He now practically admits that the tariff is framed by the eastern manufacturers, and says it will be very hard for his government to reduce the tariff, while the eastern interests still demand protection. He admits that his government cannot operate public utilities in a business-like manner, and therefore he does not favor government ownership and operation of the terminal elevators or of the Hudson Bay Railway. He believes there is some other method by which these two utilities can be operated in fairness to the Western farmers. In regard to the chilled meat industry, Sir Wilfrid has come to believe, since he has met the Alberta farmers, that there is need for some assistance and he will take it up on his return to Ottawa with the Minister of Agriculture. In regard to the co-operative legislation asked for the premier has practically promised that it will be passed and if he means business it will be passed. Thus far the Western farmers have done remarkably well. They have taken hold of their own cause in a manner that is entirely new to Canada. They have awakened the Dominion government to a sense of its duty, but there still remains much to be done. Sir Wilfrid has said that he will ask the Grain Growers to meet him in Ottawa upon his return, and work out a scheme for the improvement of conditions at the terminal elevators. He has also suggested a tariff commission. The Western farmers should present their case strongly to the government at Ottawa this fall and reiterate their demands for a square deal to every member of the cabinet. It would be of the utmost value for a very strong delegation of the organized farmers of the West to go to Ottawa in October and spend one or two days in conference with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the members of his government. Once in there the farmers could make out their case. It would probably be beneficial to have the leader of the opposition present at the conference, that he may realize that the tariff views of his party are no more satisfactory to the Western farmers than the tariff views of the government. There is no doubt but that the Ontario farmers will support the Western farmers in their demand for tariff reduction, and this is the time when the case must be made. There is no election in sight and these vital issues will not be obscured by the excitement that prevails at election time. To-day the Western members are practically all favorable to tariff reduction, as well as to the settlement of the problems of the farmers on the basis of a square deal. The membership from the West is not large but when the

census is taken next year it will be found that there will be probably 60 members representing the West. Even though the voting power of the West may be less than that of the East, yet the Eastern interests will hesitate before they will impose burdens upon the West through the force of their voting power. It is only a matter of years and not many years either, when the voting power of the West will be very nearly equal to that of the East. If the Eastern interests continue to burden the West as they are now doing, they will create a division of interest which is certainly not desirable and which might be reciprocated when opportunity offers. There is no need to present the case in this form but it is well that it should be recognized, for all the members of the Dominion government are fully seized of the needs of the West and of the determination of the Western farmers to secure a square deal. They will watch the Western interests then more closely than they would at the present time. Every effort should be made by the three provincial associations in the West to send a good delegation to Ottawa in October to meet the government and demand "square deal" legislation at the coming session of parliament. It will cost the Western farmers something to make this presentation at Ottawa, but if their case is not worth the expense then it is not worth fighting for.

* * *

THE METHOD TO PURSUE

At the present time there are twenty-seven members in the House of Commons in the three Prairie Provinces. If those members really represent the views of the people, and most of them do, then they are all in favor of government ownership and operation of the Hudson Bay Railway and its terminals. Those twenty-seven members represent more than a million people. The desire of these people is to have the Hudson's Bay Railway become a live factor in regulating the freight rates throughout the West. They realize that unless the railroad is kept in the hands of the government it cannot perform this function, as the power of the railway commission is not sufficient to regulate freight rates, nor apparently can any legislation effect the desired results. The only hope is through real competition. More than a million people want the Hudson's Bay Railway built and operated by the government. On the other hand, Mackenzie & Mann are anxious to get hold of the Hudson's Bay Railway. These two grasping individuals who have built up their tremendous enterprises by both provincial and federal bounties, stop at nothing. They are not quitters. When they want anything they go after it and generally get it. Our people at Ottawa are supposed to protect the interests of the people and be a government of the people, for the people and by the people. At the present time one million people stand on one side while Mackenzie & Mann stand opposed to them, each of them demanding that the Hudson's Bay Railroad be operated for their benefit. The decision lies with the Dominion government. Have these two railway manipulators more influence with the Dominion government than have all the people of the three Prairie Provinces?

If the Hudson's Bay Railway is to be handed over and become a part of the system of the Canadian Northern, then it will be of very little use to Western Canada. The only way by which the farmers of the West can secure a square deal is to take determined action and present their case before the government at Ottawa this fall. A monster delegation is the right course.

* * *

The good name of the government of Canada and its reputation is suffering by the system of manipulation in the terminal elevators. The government certificates of weight and grade which should carry a guarantee to the world are proven to be useless under the present system.

TERMINAL ELEVATOR LEGISLATION

Sir Wilfrid Laurier told the farmers in Saskatchewan, that though he was opposed to the principle of government ownership, yet if there was no other way to protect the farmers at the terminal elevators he would favor government ownership of these elevators. We believe that this promise on the part of the premier is a hopeful one for the West. The Department of Trade and Commerce has used every effort during the past few years to supervise and inspect the terminal elevators in the interest of the farmers, but has signally failed. Everything that can be done in the way of legislation has proved futile against the tricks of the elevator manipulators. The reputation of the Dominion government and of Canada itself is at stake in the operation of the terminal elevators. The Canadian wheat goes out to the markets of the world, bearing upon it the grade and guarantee of the Canadian government. But the guarantee has proven to be unreliable and useless. Surely nothing that could be conceived, should arouse our Ottawa government to a sense of its duty than a knowledge of what has transpired at the terminal elevators. If the government is determined to make the matter right once and for all, it can be done in no other way than through government ownership and operation. Some critics say that it will require an investment of \$10,000,000. Whether this is or is not a correct figure, it carries no weight. If the Dominion government can afford to give \$14,000,000 in cash as a free gift to a handful of iron and steel manufacturers in the East, it surely can afford to guarantee at least \$10,000,000 in any investment to protect 200,000 farmers in the West. Particularly when that investment will pay a good rate of interest.

* * *

CRITICISM FROM WITHIN

The Winnipeg Free Press has published the explanation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude in telling the farmers of the West that the present tariff is all right. The Free Press says:—"All political leaders are to some extent opportunists—their public policy is the sum of their personal inclinations as effected by the pressure of interests and opinion brought to bear upon them. The Dominion government's habitat is in the country of the protectionists and the result of the constant silent pressure can be seen in part in our tariff which to put it mildly has a 'protectionist tinge.'" This is how the Free Press sizes up Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Dominion government on the tariff question and expresses its pleasure in seeing the manner in which the Western farmers have put it up to Sir Wilfrid on the tariff. Thus the Free Press which is the warmest supporter of the Dominion government in this country admits the contention of the Western farmers namely, that it is the protected manufacturers of the East who form the tariff policy of the Dominion government. The Free Press also says that Sir Wilfrid is an opportunist. In view of this, the Western farmers should thoroughly convince Sir Wilfrid that his "opportunity" has arrived to form a tariff that is in some degree fair to farmers and not altogether in the interest of special privilege.

* * *

First car of new wheat at Winnipeg, July 30th, graded No. 1 Northern and sold to Lake of the Woods Milling Company, \$1.01 per bushel. First car new spring wheat was received at Minneapolis the same day. It came from Hastings, Minn., graded No. 1 Northern, tested 60 pounds to the bushel, and was bought by the Washburn, Crosby Company for \$1.15 per bushel. Minnesota farmers got 14c. per bushel more than the Manitoba farmers. The Washburn Crosby Company had to pay 14 cents a bushel more for their raw material than the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, yet they have to sell their surplus product in the same market. No wonder our milling companies are getting wealthy.

Some of the vagaries of the Speculative Wheat Markets.—While Spot No. 1 Northern wheat at Minneapolis is $2\frac{3}{4}$ c. lower than at Chicago, September wheat is $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. higher.

Spot No. 1 Northern at Winnipeg has advanced $24\frac{1}{4}$ c. since the low point, May 31st.

Minneapolis mills last week ground approximately 1,239,000 bushels of wheat.

In the Minneapolis market No. 1 Durum is sold at $7\frac{1}{4}$ c. less than No. 1 Northern. At Duluth the difference is $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.

* * *

Wheat Options Closed August 13.

New York, Sept. \$1.09 $\frac{3}{4}$; Dec. \$1.12 $\frac{7}{8}$. Chicago, Sept. \$1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dec. \$1.06 $\frac{7}{8}$. Minneapolis, Sept. \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dec. \$1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Duluth, Sept. \$1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dec. \$1.15 $\frac{1}{8}$. Winnipeg, Oct. \$1.06 $\frac{1}{4}$; Dec. \$1.04.

* * *

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has intimated that the co-operative bill that was killed in committee during the last session of the House, will be passed during the session this winter. Of course there will be strenuous opposition made to its passage by the Retail Merchants' association but this should not deter the farmers of the East and of the West. The government will have no objection to passing the bill if the demand for it is strong enough. The case has been presented to Sir Wilfrid very strongly during his Western tour, and it would be a wise act to have a large petition sent to Ottawa this fall in support of the bill. It would cost practically nothing but would be of immense value to have 50,000 names of Western farmers attached to a petition and sent to Ottawa. Surely it would off-set any representation that could be made by the retail merchants' association.

* * *

Over in England, the political parties are becoming greatly interested in the lower tariff demonstrations of the Western farmers. The Ottawa correspondent for the London Times, says there is no significance to be attached to the attitude of the Western farmers. This is another attempt to secure political advantage through misrepresentation of the facts. When will the time come when the newspapers will present the truth to their readers? Accompanying Sir Wilfrid are a large number of newspaper reporters, mostly of Eastern Canadian papers, representing both political parties. The reports which these newspaper men send to their journals, vary considerably, and are colored for political advantage. This is not the fault of the reporters because they have to obey orders and give what their papers demand or lose their positions.

* * *

Attempts are being made in certain quarters to prove that the demonstration of the Western farmers, is a political one, but these attempts will be futile. Laurier and Borden, the leaders of the two great parties, stand for a protective tariff, and were Mr. Borden with Sir Wilfrid at the present time, he would realize that his tariff policy is no more popular in the West than is Sir Wilfrid's. The only difference is that Mr. Borden has no opportunity to make his policy effective, and for that reason the farmers are devoting their attention to the leader of the administration.

* * *

Our politicians say protection is good and prove it by our prosperity. Might as well say the same of our criminals and advocate more criminals. The truth is that Canada's prosperity is in spite of the protection and not because of it.

* * *

The tariff views of Western farmers as presented to Sir Wilfrid are stirring old England considerably. Both political parties are interested and are watching Canada most attentively.

* * *

Co-operative legislation is one of the greatest needs to the farming communities of Canada. The Dominion government should see that such legislation is passed.

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Co-operation -- Colorado Apples; Virginia Potatoes; Retail Stores---By Will Payne

THE following article, which will be of intense interest to western farmers, was recently published in the Saturday Evening Post.

In the Valley of the Grand River, in Colorado, about midway between Denver and Salt Lake, there is now a fine deciduous fruit region some twenty-five long and from three to ten miles wide, with a planted area of about twenty thousand acres—a blossoming hand-breadth on the slopes of the Rockies.

As late as the eighties Indians occupied the valley and there seemed no particular reason for begrudging them possession of it. "There was nothing here," says a fruit grower, "but a desolate waste of light-colored, insignificant-looking soil that many a prospective settler passed up at fifteen to twenty dollars an acre." Water was there however. Grand Junction, the metropolis of the valley, standing at the confluence of the Grand and Gunnison Rivers.

In the eighties a few fruit trees were planted, and, as those trees began to bear, men with an eye for such matters could see plainly enough that the bare valley, with its light-colored soil, contained the making of a remarkable fruit district. Indeed, fifty dollars has been picked from a single tree there, a thousand dollars from one acre; and last year the Valley shipped out more than two million dollars' worth of fruit.

The Grand Valley orchardist, however, had an unusual proposition to deal with. Directly east of him lay the formidable and sparsely populated barrier of the Rockies. To the west was a great stretch of scantily peopled and more or less barren plains. Moreover, the sorts of fruit that he could raise most successfully required no special conditions of climate.

Apples, for example, are decidedly the most important product of the valley, and, broadly speaking, they grow apples everywhere. The problem was how to induce an Eastern or Southern man to buy apples in Western Colorado, and pay the freight, when he could buy them next door. Obviously, as a rule, this could hardly be done by selling him apples cheaper than he could get them next door. Freight charges alone would often prevent that; but it might be done by selling him better apples. About the only way the Grand Valley grower could hope to succeed on a large scale, in short, was by making himself a sort of orchardist de luxe.

Success in Spite of Mistakes

That he has succeeded on a large scale is partly due, of course, to soil and climate, but it is also due to the Grand Junction Fruit Growers' Association. At first, as usual, the marketing problem was simple, for when the output of the valley was small, points comparatively near by took the fruit readily at fair prices. As soon as the output exceeded the most obvious demands, trouble began. In 1891, a handful of growers met and organized the Grand Junction association for co-operative marketing.

"We organized with seven directors and an authorized capital of twenty thousand dollars," says A. B. Hoyt, one of the original incorporators. "At that time these seven directors represented the bulk of the fruit shipped out of the county. Each director took from five to ten shares of stock, paying down half the par value

and agreeing to pay the other half at the end of the season. Some of them had to borrow the money to make the first payment. Fruit growing didn't look like a very good thing then. Practically everything was shipped by express, and the charges were high. We had no experience in picking and packing. Everybody used his own judgment; so there was no uniformity, and we had no inspection system. We were without commercial standing and could not buy supplies except on a guaranty from our local bank.

Co-operative Buying

"On this matter of supplies, however, we were successful from the start, saving money by co-operative buying. In other respects we made a good many mistakes the first few years, but we held on and

hold over five hundred shares. Each member sorts and packs his fruit in the orchard according to instructions laid down by the association; then hauls it to the association's loading platform at the nearest shipping point. There an inspector opens several of the packages and examines the fruit, giving the grower a receipt that shows the number of boxes of each grade and variety. The grower's number, the grade and variety are also stamped on the box. The boxed fruit is then sorted on the loading platforms and each variety is loaded separately. This has been found a great advantage, made possible by co-operation, because certain markets have preferences for certain fruits. Some varieties of pears, for example, will often bring a high price in New York though in other markets the same pears will hardly bring

inspected by opening a side. Again, boxes give the grocer a small unit to handle, and experience has shown that a great many families will take a whole box of apples where they would not take a whole barrel. The association introduced boxed apples into the Eastern and Southern markets—meeting, of course a vast deal of opposition from conservatives who wanted their apples in barrels simply because their fathers' apples had always been in barrels.

Opened More Offices

For handling trans-Missouri business the association opened an office in Omaha. The reputation of its fruit is now so well established that practically all apples are sold before they are put on the cars, by forward contracts specifying that so many cars of a given variety and grade are to be delivered at a stipulated price. In the case of peaches and pears the association, or its agent at Omaha, endeavors to find a buyer at a satisfactory price before the car reaches the latter point. If a sale is not made the car is sent on to some Eastern auction market where conditions seem to be most favorable. In each of the large markets the association has its own representative to look after every car, disposing of it by private sale or, if put up at auction, seeing that it receives proper treatment.

The association averages or prorates the prices received on each different grade and variety of fruit that it has shipped within a given number of days, and pays the individual grower accordingly. Thus each member who has shipped produce within the time covered by the prorate receives the same price for fruit of the same variety and grade.

In addition to marketing fruit, the association furnishes its members with supplies needed in the fruit business, such as boxes and nursery stock. Also, in order to give steady employment to its twenty-five or thirty men, it carries a line of merchandise. Last year, for example, it shipped in three hundred and forty-three cars of growers' supplies, merchandise, seed, and so on. As it buys in carlots, its members get their supplies at the lowest price. All supplies furnished are charged to the members account and deducted from the proceeds of his fruit in the fall.

To improve the quality and pack of the fruit has been a foremost object of the association ever since it was formed. Early in the spring it sends out a circular letter to growers urging the necessity of pruning the orchards, and it employs an expert to instruct new members in the best methods of pruning. A little later the association sends out a letter advising orchardists to spray for certain insects, and telling them the best way to do it. An expert employed by the association, will visit any member's orchard and give instruction in spraying. Again, after the fruit has formed, the association sends a circular instructing members to thin their fruit, so that the trees will develop nothing but large-sized specimens.

The Best-Paying Fruit

"Always remember," said Assistant-Manager Davis at the last annual meeting, "that a peach tree will produce more boxes of extra peaches than it will of pie-peaches, and the tree loaded with extra peaches will bring more than three



AT THE SASKATOON MEETING
Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Grain Growers' Representatives

fought it out, believing we had the right idea and learning a good deal even from our mistakes."

For several years the success of the association was very small. The greatest of its mistakes is described by Mr. Hoyt as follows: "At first we elected a new manager every year—in other words, sort of passed the honor around. This gave us a green man for each year's business, and the result was rather disastrous. In 1897 we elected John F. Moore and he has been manager ever since, growing up with the business. From that time our real success dates. Under Mr. Moore's able continuous management the association has expanded steadily and fruit-growing in the valley has expanded with it."

The association now handles about seventy-five per cent. of all the fruit grown in the valley and has over eight hundred members. Its capital stock is one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Only fruit growers in the valley may subscribe to the stock and no one man may

enough to cover the freight charges. Still other points have a decided fancy for red apples. If several varieties of fruit were packed in the same car some of the fruit, owing to these market preferences, would often be sold at a loss.

California Methods in Colorado

It is only in the last five years that the association has gone after the trans-Missouri market in a big way. Indeed, several years of experimenting and education were necessary before growers learned how to pick and pack fruit for long-distance shipment. It was Manager Moore's idea that Grand Valley apples, peaches and pears should be sold in substantially the same way that oranges and lemons are sold by the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. To accomplish that result careful packing and grading and rigid inspection were necessary. One of the association's first moves was to discard barrels. For one thing it is very difficult to inspect a barrel of apples, while the contents of a box can be easily

times as much as the same tree full of pie-peaches."

There is no danger of an over production of fine fruit, Mr. Davis insists. "Whenever there is an overloaded market," he said, "it is always the poor, medium, or only fairly good fruit that suffers. Eastern markets will take almost any number of Elberta peaches, running sixty or seventy to the box, if in good condition, and pay large prices for them; but small, over-ripe, wormy or poorly-packed peaches will go begging at the same time."

Manager Moore dwelt on the same point. "There are few seasons," he reminded the assembled members, "when you cannot buy the best varieties of apples in New York for two dollars a barrel. Now take for example, a box of Ben Davis at a dollar and twenty-five cents; add fifty cents for freight, and twenty-five cents for storage, and the cost to the dealer is two dollars, or the same as a barrel of native apples, the barrel containing three times the quantity that a box does. You can see that your apples must be perfect in every way—size, color and pack—to enable you to get into those markets."

Last year the association shipped one hundred and forty-six cars of fruit to New York, sixteen cars to California, three hundred and eighty-eight cars to Texas, four to Canada, seventy-four to Louisiana, and so on. It shipped indeed, to twenty-seven states and territories.

The annual meeting, held at Grand Junction, January 14th last, was attended by about six hundred members, many coming in on a special train. The report showed that average prices realized on the crop were: \$1.96 a box for fancy Jonathan apples, \$1.30 for choice Jonathans; \$1.75 for fancy Grimes' Golden, \$1.21 for choice; \$1.21 for Ben Davis fancy, 79 cents for choice; 76 cents for extra Elberta peaches, 61 cents for choice \$2.09 for fancy Bartlett pears, \$1.67 for choice, and so on. As the price for each grade of each variety was stated, growers had a powerful object-lesson in the advantages of raising the best fruit.

Returned One Hundred Per Cent.

"This association," said one of its members, "has increased growers' returns a hundred per cent." That seems to me a very conservative statement. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine what the condition of the Grand Junction growers would be if each of them attempted to market his fruit independently, consigning it to glutted markets, shipping by express or in mixed carlots (since hardly any one grower could fill a straight car), and so on. The association charges a commission of five per cent. on the net returns after deducting freight and refrigeration charges. It does not ask members to pledge themselves to ship their fruit through it. Any member who is not satisfied is at liberty to market his fruit through any other channel; but, as a matter of fact, few of them try to do so, and of the few that do try, most soon return to the association. Since this co-operative concern became thoroughly organized and overcame its early mistakes, the planting of fruit trees in the valley has progressed pretty steadily at the rate of five to eight hundred thousand a year, which speaks for itself as to the general state of the industry.

I have shown the results of co-operation among farmers in Michigan, Iowa, California, Texas, Colorado. I wish to take one more example, this time from the Atlantic seaboard.

Two of Virginia's counties lie over in Maryland, so to speak—That is, they are separated from the rest of Virginia by Chesapeake Bay, forming the horn of a peninsula, with the bay on one side and the ocean on the other. The two counties together are about seventy miles long and from five to ten miles wide, with many inlets, creeks and lagoons. That neighborhood has been long celebrated for Captain John Smith, the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, diamondback terrapin, oysters, clams, ducks and snipe; but of late years potatoes have been a most important product.

Studied Conditions

The two "Eastern Shore" counties are flat and rather sandy, bearing pine trees and having the same general appearance as most of the Atlantic Coast from Maryland to Florida. Before the Civil War some cotton was grown there and later farmers generally depended

upon grain crops. But twenty years or so ago they began to discover that they could do better with vegetables and berries, especially sweet potatoes. To-day you can ride from end to end of the Eastern Shore and see scarcely anything growing, by cultivation, except vegetables and berries. The farmers raise barely enough grain for their own use.

The total population of the two counties is around fifty thousand and there are fully five thousand people growing vegetables and berries, pretty nearly accounting for that portion of the population that the census would designate as engaged in "gainful occupations." Indeed, the co-operative association that I am going to describe has two thousand full-fledged members and markets the produce of fifteen hundred other growers. In a good year the two counties will ship two and a half million barrels of potatoes, and one day in May when I was there the association was shipping twenty-five carloads of strawberries.

Formerly, of course, the growers all marketed their produce independently with the usual sad results. At first the practice was for each farmer to consign his stuff to some commission house in Philadelphia, Baltimore or New York, often glutting one or the other of those markets when perhaps Boston or Pittsburgh was crying for strawberries. Then a system of marketing through local buyers, or "brokers," as they were called, sprang up. Every shipping point had several of these brokers, who might be working independently with their own capital or who might be representatives of some commission house. Often they were men of small means and not much experience. Having bought or contracted for the produce, they often dumped in the most convenient market. In every grower's stuff was constantly selling in competition with every other grower's. Sweet potatoes were then decidedly the most important product. Usually, for those that were shipped earliest, there was a very good demand; but later in the season, as the bulk of the crop came on, all the evils of individual competitive selling appeared, and were sometimes aggravated by irresponsible buyers, who failed to settle with the farmers.

Farming at a Loss

"From 1895 to 1900," says Albert J. McMath, one of the founders of the association and now its secretary and treasurer, "good sweet potatoes sold here late in the fall at thirty to forty cents a barrel, although it cost a dollar a barrel to produce them."

Under those conditions, cultivated Eastern Shore land, capable of raising the finest vegetables in abundance and within two hundred miles or so of the big Atlantic markets, sold at thirty-five to forty dollars an acre. A number of growers were convinced that the farmers must organize and do their own marketing on a co-operative plan. These men had no model to guide them. They did not know of any existing co-operative association among farmers. They simply thought the thing over at first hand and came to the conclusion that co-operation was the only way out.

For months they agitated the subject, talking with other growers at every opportunity, even driving from house to house. Of course, they met the usual objections, opposition, suspicion and inertia. At length they called a mass meeting to be held at Onley, Accomac County, on September 16, 1899. The meeting was not very well attended. Farmers were rather doubtful about co-operation. In the main, of course, the local brokers and commission men who handled the produce were not doubtful about it. They were certain it would be a rank failure.

Sweets vs Irish

At the village of Onley, however, the meeting was duly held, and a committee appointed to "draft an outline of the working plans of a produce exchange for the Eastern Shore." Says a member of the committee: "We had no precedent to fall back on; no working plans of any other association like the one we wanted to form. We met night after night and talked it over and scrapped it out among ourselves."

Nevertheless, the plan that the committee drew up is substantially in force to-day. Pursuant to this plan, the Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange was formally incorporated on January 6, 1900. In its first year the association

or exchange shipped four hundred thousand packages, a package being a barrel in the case of potatoes and a crate in the case of berries. Last year it shipped a million four hundred thousand packages, comprising sixty-five to seventy per cent. of the total output of the two counties. Because of the exchange, truck gardening has become profitable on the Eastern Shore; the output has gradually increased. Cultivation of Irish potatoes has been encouraged until as many Irish as sweet potatoes are now grown; and farmland has about trebled in value.

The exchange has an authorized capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into five-dollar shares. Any farmer or farmland-owner may become a member by buying one share of stock, and the holdings of any one person are limited to ten per cent. of the total capital. At first a member, subscribing for one five-dollar share, needs pay only twenty-five cents down and the remainder in installments. But the exchange has been very successful. Its cash dividends have never been less than ten per cent. a year, and one year it paid fifty per cent.; so its stock of late years has sold all the way from twelve to seventeen dollars a share. A prime object of the management, however, has been to keep the door open for every Eastern Shore farmer who may wish to come in. Therefore the exchange retains a certain amount of stock in its treasury and any farmer may become a member by buying a share of treasury stock at fifteen dollars. Formerly the treasury stock was sold at par, or five dollars a share; but it was found that a farmer, having joined the association by buying a few treasury shares at par and having marketed his crop through the association, sometimes yielded to temptation and sold his stock at its market value of twelve or fifteen dollars a share.

Moreover, to a truck farmer who doesn't wish to invest fifteen dollars in a share of stock, the exchange will sell a "shipping privilege" for one dollar. This entitles him to market his produce through the association exactly as though he were a full-fledged member and gives him every privilege of the exchange except that of voting in stockholders' meetings and of receiving stockholders' dividends. Also the tenants of a member are entitled to ship through the exchange just as though they belonged to it. Thus, while the association has two thousand members, it handles the produce of about thirty-five hundred growers.

The Race Problem

Inevitably the troublesome color line comes up here. At the last census negroes comprised about forty per cent. of the Eastern Shore population. Though most of them are laborers or tenants, a number own truckfarms. As this is strictly a business proposition, probably the most intelligent whites would be perfectly willing to admit the negro farmer on the same terms as his white neighbor; but out of deference to certain social prejudices against mingling with the colored brother at stockholders' meetings, negroes are not permitted to own stock in their own names. They may either buy a "shipping privilege" or they may buy stock and register it in the name of any white trustee they select, the trustee representing them at stockholders' meetings.

The association has thirty-three local divisions up and down the peninsula. In a few cases the local division includes more than one shipping point, the total number of shipping points being forty-two. The members register their stock in the division to which they belong, and each division elects one director of the exchange. This tends to keep the management in the hands of actual farmers and farmland owners, for if an outsider buys stock he has no local division in which to register; hence he cannot vote for a director.

Each division elects a local agent, who, however, is subject to removal by an order from headquarters. Each division has at least one inspector; but the inspectors to keep them free from local influence, are appointed directly by the general management.

What the Association has Accomplished

Upon its inspection system the exchange expends about fifteen thousand dollars a year. From the first it has striven by careful inspection and grading to establish a firm market reputation for its trade-marked brands. In this, undoubtedly, it has succeeded. Last year

all but eight per cent. of the potatoes that it handled were sold f.o.b. at Onley—that is, upon orders that had been received for them before the potatoes moved. The remaining eight per cent. was mostly low-grade stuff.

Formerly the potatoes were shipped in rough, clumsy, insecure barrels. The exchange adopted a neater, stronger, flat-hooped package. "I know from experience," said General Manager Burton, "that potatoes in the improved barrels will sell from fifteen to twenty-five cents a barrel higher." As the exchange uses over a million of them, the better barrels cost members only twenty-five cents apiece.

On the selling side, the exchange has agents at Chicago, Buffalo, Boston, Cincinnati and Toronto. If a purchaser complains that a car of potatoes is not up to grade an agent of the exchange promptly drops in to see about it for himself. It has also a list of thirty-eight approved commission houses in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, which act as its selling agents. It sells potatoes as far west as Salt Lake City and almost everywhere east of there.

Keeping Up-To-Date

Last year the exchange completed a handsome and spacious office building at Onley, equipped with every device for the economical dispatch of business. Considering the purposes to be served, no railroad or city bank has a better office. Private wires of the Western Union and the Postal companies run into the telegraph-room on the second floor. The telephone switchboard controls the association's own trunk lines reaching every shipping point on the peninsula, and giving connection, through the public telephone system, with the farms of many individual members, as well as long-distance connections with Philadelphia, Baltimore, and so on.

The telegraph-room and the telephone switch-board, with the web of wires converging there, might stand as an epitome of successful co-operation. Ten years ago the Eastern farmers worked in the dark, each one for himself. A farmer took his potatoes to the local shipping point and there lost sight of them and also lost all control over them. To-day reports from every point of importance in the country where Eastern Shore produce is likely to be consumed pour into headquarters at Onley. Through this net-work of wires the exchange constantly has its finger upon every barrel of potatoes on the peninsula and upon every probable market for it. The industry now works in the light. An individual member can call up headquarters and find out as much about the potato situation as a city commission man knows.

Potatoes Graded

Potatoes are far and away the most important Eastern Shore product, comprising eighty-five per cent. of the exchange's business. The best go as "fancy," the second best as "medium," and the others as "ungraded." The local agent at each shipping point keeps in touch with the individual growers and advises the head office about how many cars, and of what quality, he will have next day. The head office finds the markets for them. An individual member brings his potatoes to the shipping point, where the local inspector examines them and determines the grade. The local agent gives the grower a written receipt stating the number of barrels and the grade. Daily the local agent forwards to headquarters a manifest showing how many barrels and of what grade each member has delivered that day. Only potatoes of the same grade are put in the same car. At night the exchange finds that it has shipped so many cars of "fancy," so many of "medium" and so many of "ungraded," almost all upon positive purchasing orders at a stipulated price. It averages the day's prices for "fancy," for "medium" and for "ungraded," and the next day, usually, it mails its checks to each local agent for the whole quantity of potatoes handled by him at the day's average price for each grade. The local agent deposits this check in the bank and then sends his own check to each individual member. Thus every member gets the same price for potatoes of the same grade shipped on the same day.

Moreover, every member gets the cash for his potatoes within a few days after delivering them to the local agent, although the exchange itself doesn't get

paid for them until some time later. On a Tuesday evening when I was there Treasurer McMath was sending out checks for strawberries that had been picked Monday and shipped Monday evening, though the exchange itself would not receive pay for the berries for anywhere from ten to thirty days. In short, the exchange pays the grower for his produce with its own money, not only giving him his cash promptly, but assuming all risk of loss through bad debts—a risk, however, that experience has shown to be very slight. At the height of the potato season a press of clerical work makes payments to the members somewhat slower, but even then members regularly get their money before the exchange has collected it from purchasers.

A Bear Raid on the Potatoes

In this respect, I think, the exchange is unique among co-operative associations, but this is a feature, naturally, that is very popular among growers. To maintain this system the exchange, of course, must be in a good financial condition. Its outstanding capital stock is only forty-two thousand dollars; but besides, paying dividends of ten per cent. a year and upward, it has accumulated a surplus of more than eighty thousand dollars. It has found this surplus very useful too, for more than once, in order to maintain a satisfactory price for its own produce it has gone into the market and bought potatoes.

In its earlier days, as usual, it met with much opposition from the men who were handling Eastern Shore produce—local buyers and commission houses. There were a good many buyers at Cape Charles, an important shipping point where vegetables not only from the peninsula but from across the bay come in. Upon one occasion the Cape Charles buyers got up a little agreement and started to knock the bottom out of the potato market. The exchange sent an agent there with instructions to buy all good potatoes offered and soon routed the bears.

New York is very important in the potato trade, not only because of its actual consuming power but because its potato quotations are sent all over the country and influence other markets. Several years ago, potatoes were selling there at a dollar and a half a barrel, and a number of people in the trade thought the price too high. They made an agreement that upon the following Monday morning they would bid only a dollar a barrel, expecting that a profitable demoralization would ensue. The exchange got word of this benevolent intention and promptly offered its potatoes in the Western markets at concessions of fifteen to twenty-five cents a barrel. The Western markets rose to the bait, taking all the potatoes the exchange had to sell. Thus on the appointed Monday not a single barrel of the exchange's output reached New York. Instead of dropping to one dollar a barrel, the price of potatoes there rose to two dollars a barrel, and before the end of the week it reached three dollars and twenty-five cents; whereupon the exchange resumed an amicable relationship with its friends in the metropolis. The association always keeps a watchful eye on New York because of the influence that the quotations made there have on other points. It aims not to overstock that market but to keep it supplied with some choice goods that are sure to fetch top prices.

Potato Growers Always Busy

The Eastern Shore farms run all the way from twenty-five to two hundred and fifty acres. The average is probably about sixty acres; but this includes the woodland as well as the land that is tilled. The proper cultivation of sweet potatoes requires about as many acres of pine woods as of plowed field. The pine leaves are spread on the potato fields and plowed under, not only helping to fertilize the land but keeping it loose. Manure is spread in the winter and in early spring the fields are plowed and harrowed. In March the farmer puts down a "hotbed," under glass or canvas, in which the seed potatoes are planted. From each eye the seed potato sends up a sprout. Beginning the latter part of April, these sprouts are picked and transplanted into the potato field proper. This picking and transplanting of the sprouts goes on for four or five weeks, and after that constant cultivation is necessary until harvest. Directly after harvest the farmer begins hauling manure and preparing the land for next season. Every month

in the year the sweet potato grower has something to do in connection with his crop.

With about five hundred pounds of common fertilizer to the acre sweet potatoes will yield around seventy-five barrels to the acre, although a good farmer, in a good year, may get a hundred and fifteen or a hundred and twenty-five barrels. The cost of production is put at a dollar a barrel; and a dollar and a half a barrel is regarded as a reasonable net price. Last year, owing partly to competition with North Carolina potatoes and partly to heavy rains that lowered the quality, the exchange's average net price was only a dollar and a quarter a barrel.

Sweet or Irish.

Irish potatoes need better land than sweet potatoes, and require, for an acre, from a thousand to eighteen hundred pounds of good fertilizer, costing thirty-five dollars a ton. The average yield is only about fifty barrels to the acre, and last year the exchange's average price was one dollar and seventy-five cents a barrel. Still, Irish potatoes are growing in favor among the farmers and the production of them, compared with that of sweet potatoes, is steadily increasing, because sweet-potato cultivation requires much more labor. The going wage for farmhands is a dollar a day, but the supply of farm labor is limited.

On the other hand, that great pest of potato-growers, the potato bug, never attacks sweet potatoes; but there is a constant struggle to keep bugs from eating up the Irish potato crop. On the Eastern Shore they use machines, drawn by horses, which automatically sprinkle over the vines a mixture containing Paris green. Whether the bugs can ever be exterminated is a debated question. Certainly they never have been. Men of high veracity and temperate habits report that, on fishing expeditions in the bayous and inlets, they have seen the surface of the water thickly covered for yards with potato-bugs. What the bugs do at sea nobody seems definitely to know.

Promptness Pays.

The marketing of potatoes of both varieties goes on in geographical zones. Florida's product comes in first; then some from the Carolinas. Directly after the Eastern Shore's turn potatoes begin to ripen in New Jersey; while as to Irish potatoes the whole crop of the North is marketable in the Fall. The first sweet potatoes from the Eastern Shore usually sell around four dollars a barrel. As the output increases the price declines to, say, two dollars, where it remains for some time. As a rule, late in the season, it drops considerably lower than that. Thus promptness in marketing is an important factor.

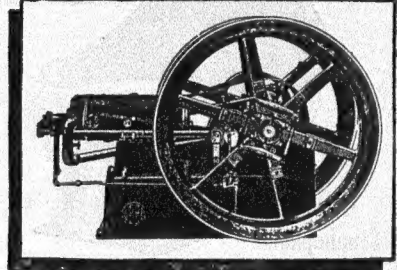
Though there may be some variations from the rule, the exchange proposes not to handle the produce of outsiders, and its members are required not to market any produce except through the exchange. If a member does sell produce outside, his shipping privilege is cut off and he must sign a pledge of good behavior before he is reinstated. It seems likely that violations of this rule will be treated less leniently in the future. There appears also, to be a sentiment among some of the members in favor of limiting dividends on the stock to, say, six or seven per cent., and of reducing correspondingly the exchange's charges for handling produce. However, that charge at present consists of a flat commission of only five per cent., which covers all expenses of inspection, selling and collection. Though the exchange has accumulated a substantial surplus, that surplus, as I have pointed out, has been used in a way that was decidedly advantageous to growers.

Value of Exchange

That the exchange has been of the greatest benefit to Eastern Shore farmers cannot be doubted. It handles sixty-five to seventy per cent. of the total output of the two counties. The remainder is handled mostly by local buyers. Among the farmers who do not belong to the exchange some are chronically hard up, and the buyers "carry" them through the season, making them advances of money and so on, which the exchange has never seen its way to do. Other outside farmers see the handsome office building at Onley, with its staff of reasonably paid officers and clerks, and say the exchange is extravagant. Of course they do not see that if there were no exchange a still larger staff of commission-

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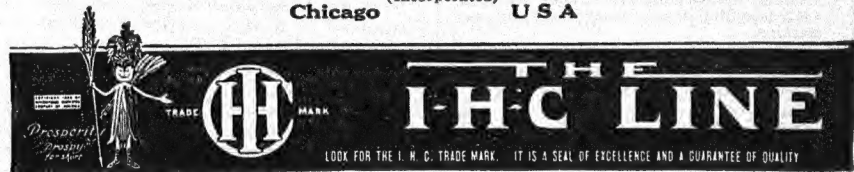
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house officers and clerks would be drawing pay for handling their potatoes. However, the exchange has grown steadily in membership.

In this country co-operation has developed principally among farmers for the purpose of marketing their produce. In England its great development has been on the other side—among city workmen for the purpose of buying supplies. In a good many California towns you may notice the sign "Rochdale" over a store. The name refers, of course, to the English town where the greatest co-operative movement of modern times had its beginning.

Co-operative Idea in England.

The principle of co-operation seems always to have appealed to men who were hard up. Behind the oldest co-operative movements that have succeeded were still earlier ones that failed. For co-operation, however fine it may be in principle, will not work automatically. It is not enough that a number of producers or consumers agree to co-operate. If they succeed at it they must discover capable management, and be guided by good, sound business judgment. So there had been many attempts at co-operation among the cotton mill hands of Lancashire before the successful one of 1844, although that date is sometimes mentioned as the beginning of modern co-operation.

If being hard up is a condition precedent to successful co-operation, the cotton-mill hands were certainly eligible. An old report mentions six shillings a week as an average income. To make a penny go as far as possible in purchasing food and clothing was a matter of quite vital importance.

George Jacob Holyoake has described the Rochdale meeting in 1843, at which he spoke upon co-operation—a meeting held in a room belonging to Zach Mellor, the town clerk, its back window looking over a low, marshy field. "It was at the end of a damp, drizzling day," he says, "and people come in one by one from the mills, looking as disconsolate as the weather." How a handful of flannel weavers met, the next year, in Toad Lane, and solemnly resolved to start a co-operative store, has often been told. There were twenty-eight of them finally, and they were to contribute one pound each, constituting the capital of the venture, but hardly one of them seems to have had a whole pound. Most of them paid in a shilling a week, or whatever they could. They had the right idea, however—to divide the profits among their customers. James Smithies was elected secretary. It is related that, when the tiny enterprise seemed likely to wink out, Secretary Smithies, after working until ten or eleven o'clock at the store, would make the round of the town, routing out of bed such persons as were known to believe in the movement and were suspected of possessing a little money, with the summons, "I'm come for thy brass, lad. We maun ha' it."

Persistence Triumphed

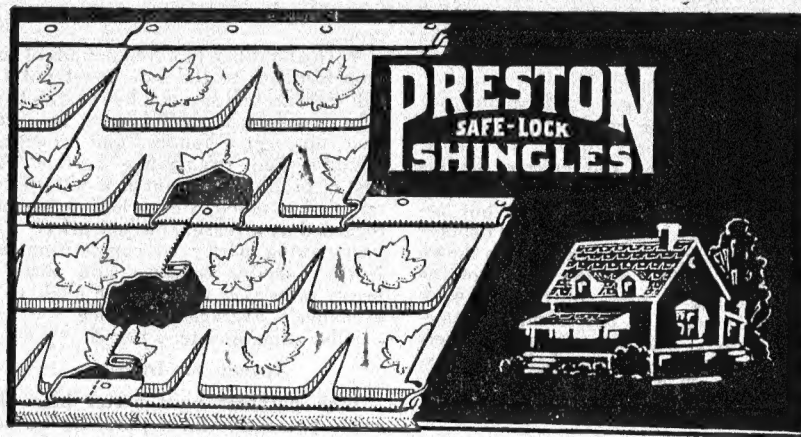
Such was the original Rochdale store, started by a handful of flannel-weavers who could barely scrape together the capital of a hundred dollars. As the movement grew, it provoked opposition. One of the charges brought against Cobden was that he favored co-operation, and on that ground some candidates for Parliament were defeated.

Twenty years after the Toad Lane meeting, co-operative retail stores in Great Britain, founded on the Rochdale plan, were selling ten million dollars' worth of goods annually. The Co-operative Wholesale Society, with headquarters at Manchester, was then formed, its capital stock being divided into shares of five pounds each and subscribed for by the retail stores. Five years later the Scottish Wholesale Society was organized in the same way by retail co-operative stores in that division of the kingdom. The Wholesale Society's report for 1909 a volume as large and interesting as an ordinary novel, shows yearly sales by the retail stores to the amount of three hundred and seventy million dollars and sales by the Wholesale Society to the amount of one hundred and fifty million dollars.

The Rochdale System

Such is the significance of the word "Rochdale," probably the largest merchandising enterprise in the world, and

Continued on Page 22



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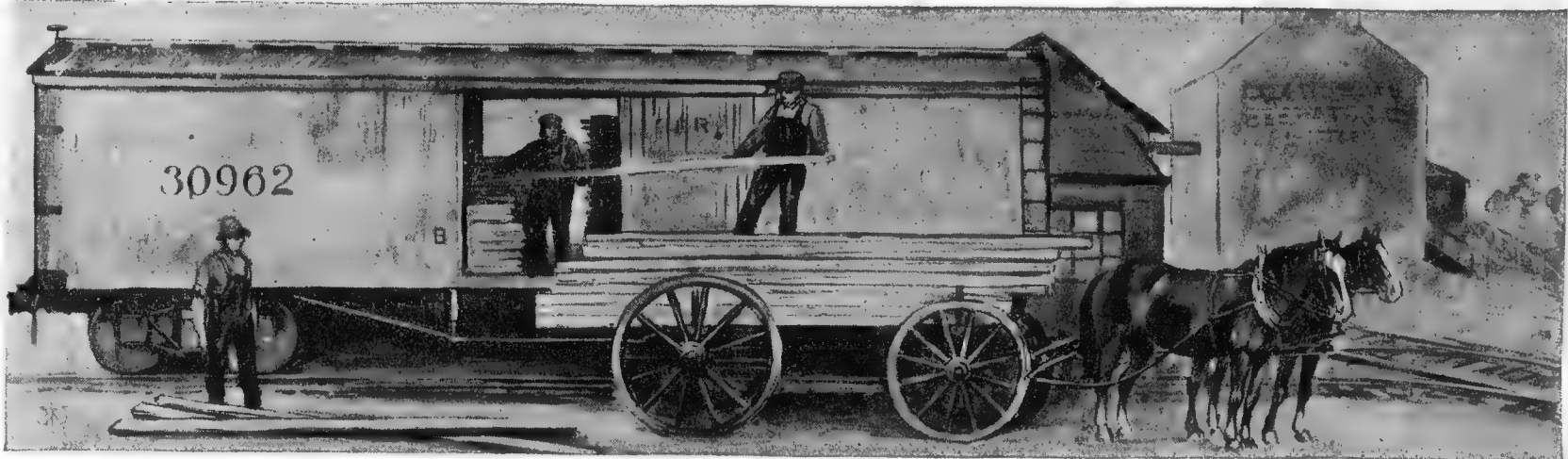
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

FOR INDEPENDENT PARTY

Editor GUIDE:—What a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, would do for the country and how to secure it. This is a question that has and must occupy the minds of all thoughtful, intelligent and patriotic citizens. Because we have not now had a government of the people in Canada for at least 25 or 30 years. The will of the people has not been carried out. We have a party government, and probably will continue to have for some time. What I want to point out is that either party while in power, is controlled by the corporations, trusts, combines, and the moneyed element and that the great mass of the people are kept in darkness by the influence of these interests over the press, members of parliament and the church. I have I have not the time, nor could I secure the space to show that this influence is used in this letter. But suffice it to say that the wealth producers of this country are swindled out of from fifty to seventy-five per cent of every dollar they earn by the middlemen, especially the farmer. When we remember how the means of production have increased both in the factory and on the farm, one man of an average doing the work of five men, in some cases fifty and more, I cannot go into the details. Gladstone has said the means of production doubles every seven years. Then we ask ourselves the question—How is it the farmers have to work the same long hours as their grandfathers did seventy-five years ago? Something must be wrong. Now, I will try and show you where the trouble is and who owns the wealth of the country. We will divide society into three classes which will about represent Canada. Farmers, seventy-five per cent.; other workers, twenty per cent.; middlemen, five per cent., which includes railroad stockholders, bankers, money loaners, speculators and gamblers in farm products, owners of the factories, etc. Now it is safe to say that the five per cent. owns about ninety per cent. of what the ninety-five per cent. produces. Now you will say that this is an extreme picture. I claim it is not. Take for instance the railroad. According to government statistics the grants in money given would amount to \$418 for every farmer in Canada, and the land grant would give every farmer 110 acres. This was before the G. T. P. deal. Now remember this money did not drop from the clouds, but taken from the wealth producers of this country. But not one farmer in one hundred knows how it is done. If he had to pay 8 or 10 per cent. interest on that \$418 every year and the principle stay on a mortgage upon his farm, he would realize what it meant, but he has to pay it just the same. Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise. Remember this money, we got no benefit from it because we are charged two and three times as much freight over these roads that we furnished the money to build, as the people of eastern Canada have to pay over the I. C. R., the government road. Mr. Oliver stated from the platform nine years ago that the people ought to own the roads, when they paid for them twice over in building and in many cases ten times in excessive rates since being built. I could go into the details and prove this, but have written a number of letters before on this question for the press.

Mr. Oliver also stated that he stood up in parliament alone for government ownership, but that was before he was made minister of the interior at \$7,000.00 a year and just before the G. T. P. deal was sprung upon the country, upon

which he used all his power to saddle upon the people, but neither Mr. Oliver nor the Bulletin, as far as I know ever said a word in favor of government ownership since. I do know that the Bulletin refused to publish a letter I wrote, showing the difference in freight rates over the I. C. R. and the C. P. R., and showed up to the people what government ownership would mean for the West. They acknowledged the letter was well written and strong argument used, and could give no reason why they would not publish it, but I knew the reason.

As further evidence of the wealth of the railroad, the lowest estimate of the wealth of two of the principle promoters of the C. P. R. is \$80,000,000 and as high as \$150,000,000. Now to help the farmers to realize what the wealth of these two men mean, I will point out to them that it would buy up all the horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep in the province of Alberta. I will give you the figures in detail:

246,922 horses at \$100	\$24,692,200
1,644,638 cattle at \$20	20,893,660
161,979 sheep at \$6	971,874
115,769 hogs at \$10	1,157,690

Total.....\$47,715,424

And would still leave \$32,284,573 which would more than pay for all the land the farmers owned after paying their mortgages. You see these two men could farm the whole province of Alberta and hire us farmers to work for them if they wanted to, but they can make more profit out of our toil under present conditions. Farmers, will you ever get wise? Remember that not one dollar's worth of wealth is made unless some one toils.

Now I will point out to you where the church is opposed to reform.

These men, because they give possibly one cent out of every one hundred dollars they swindle from the people, to the church and for charity they are endorsed as Canada's grand old men, the salt of the earth. They do not state that these men got their wealth by breaking the laws of God and of man, by watering railroad stock and charging extortionate rates. What does the Good Book say about extortioners? The preachers would not think twice about condemning the milkman who would water his milk, yet the country is swindled out of millions of dollars every year from watered railroad stock. The preachers will wax eloquent about the dishonesty of citizens trying to evade railroad fares, claiming it was dishonest, that the money belonged to the company. What about the usurers and extortioners that are condemned from Genesis to Revelations? Did not Christ say He was the Light of the World, also that he was the Good Shepherd? Is it not the function of the Shepherd to feed the sheep? It is no wonder that in the great centres of industries, the church, has lost his grasp upon the common people, the very class who flocked to hear Christ gladly when upon earth. Don't forget the religion of Jesus Christ is a bread and butter religion. He cared for the people physically while on this earth, and He wants to see them well fed, well clothed and well paid for their toil. He says the laborer is worthy of his hire, not 25c. or 50c. on the dollar, but all he earns. It is the duty of the church to see that the people get justice and condemn sin in high places. God's prophets always were supposed to give council to the rulers of the country and when they went astray it was the duty of the prophets to warn them of the awful

consequences. I claim it is just as important to send good men to parliament as it is to conference. The crime is just as great to rob the country as it is to rob the church. The funds of the country should be guarded just as zealous as the funds of the church. The politician wants religion to be kept out of politics, but I claim that there is nothing that will give us a pure and good government but the principles of the religion of Jesus Christ introduced into politics. Now I think I have shown that we have not a government of the people, nor for the people.

I will now try to show what a government of the people and for the people would do for Alberta. In the first place we would save millions of dollars in freight rates, and own the roads. Remember six per cent. interest on the capital required to build railroad would pay the principal and interest on 32½ years on the New Zealand plan. Then, what the province would save in cheap money would amount to many times over what we get from the Dominion government in lieu of our lands, timber, coal and other minerals with public owned and operated packing houses, elevators, etc., cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. I take it for granted that the people endorse what I have stated.

But we may differ as to how this can be done. Some may think we want a new party. This might be all right if we could organize one and make it powerful enough to be a winner. I have given much thought along these lines and have talked to a number of prominent independent farmers and other men of influence and independence. This is the conclusion we have come to and it is endorsed by those we have counseled with. We have had one meeting and our views were endorsed by all at the meeting, except two. The plan is to organize a Provincial Independent Political Association, where all factions can come together and discuss questions of public interest, on their own merits and from a patriotic standpoint. There is no such organization in the province. You are not supposed to discuss politics especially party politics, in farmers' unions. The preacher is afraid to preach against political crimes for fear it might offend some of the monied and influential members of the church. All questions could be freely discussed, free from party interests and power of the party bosses and the machine in politics would be largely destroyed. The idea is to call some public meetings, beginning either in Calgary or Edmonton. Then after organizing a number of associations through the country, to call a convention, form a platform, charge a small membership fee to defray expenses. That the expenses of delegates be pooled so that it would be as representative as possible, that before the convention is convened each association would be asked to discuss what platform they wanted, send their delegates instructed to the convention. Then after a platform was adopted the members of the association could use their influence in their party by attending their conventions and if possible make their party indorse the association platform. In case the association failed to control their party in the event of an election, after both parties have placed their men in the field and neither one was satisfactory to the association, then the association could place an independent man in the field. Now farmers I have placed my views before you, after much thought. I know you will give them your thoughtful consideration, and through the columns of THE GUIDE let the public know your views. The merits of an association over an independent party are these: In organizing the association, you can draw from all parties. You can belong to the association and still stay with your party. When you attend the association, you are supposed to attend for patriotic reasons. It will be a school to educate young men and old, also to understand the evil effects of vicious legislation upon their calling, teach them how to express their views in public, and to think for themselves, so they will not be as putty in the hands of party leaders and we will not have the party heeled that fasten themselves on to all political parties. And the association will draw from all parties the best citizens in the land.

Yours truly,

Wm. R. BALL,

Hillsdale, Strathcona.

P. O. Box 530.

MACHINERY PRICES

Editor GUIDE:—In reference to prices of machinery in England and Canada I submit the following taken from the catalogue of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

	£	s.	d.
Deering Ideal, 5 ft. cut with Sheaf Carrier	31	10	0
Deering Ideal, 6 ft. cut with transport	31	0	0
McCormick, 5 ft. cut with transport and W. P. C.	30	0	0
McCormick, 6 ft. cut with transport	31	0	0
McCormick, 6 ft. cut with Sheaf Carrier	32	10	0
Osborne, 5 ft. cut with Transport-Sheaf Carrier	31	10	0
Milwaukee, 5 ft. cut with Transport	30	0	0
Plans, 5 ft. cut with Transport	30	0	0
Massey Harris, 5 ft. cut with Sheaf Carrier	31	0	0
Massey Harris, 6 ft. cut with Sheaf Carrier	32	0	0
Walter A. Woods, 6 ft. cut with Sheaf Carrier	32	10	0
Walter A. Woods, 6 ft. with Transport and W. P. C.	30	0	0

Mowers

Deering, No. 1, 4½ ft. cut	15	0	0
Deering Ideal No. 2, 4½ ft. cut	14	10	0
McCormick, New No. 4, 4½ ft. cut	14	10	0
McCormick, New Big No. 4, 4½ ft. cut	15	0	0
Osborne No. 1, 3½ ft. cut	13	10	0
Osborne, No. 2, 4½ ft. cut	14	10	0
Milwaukee No. 3, 3½ ft. cut	13	10	0
Milwaukee No. 6, 4½ ft. cut	14	10	0
Plans Vertical, 4½ ft. cut	14	10	0

Rakes

Deering Self Dump, 8 ft. 30 teeth	7	10	0
McCormick, Self Dump, 8 ft. 30 teeth	7	10	0
Milwaukee Self Dump, 8 ft. 30 teeth	7	10	0
Osborne Self Dump, 8 ft. 30 teeth	7	10	0

The above two binders marked W. P. C. have a waterproof cover to go with them. I am not in a position to state prices on above sizes of machinery here as we don't work with anything so small.

FRANK WALKER.

Hanson, Sask.

♦ ♦ ♦

CO-OPERATION WILL GROW

Editor GUIDE:—In regard to the co-operative stores I am certainly in favor of it, especially E. A. Partridge's system. I think there should be a few started through the country at once, and buy by the carload from the Eastern wholesalers, and then see in a year's time when the co-operative stores would be general. Those few stores would have experience to tell the others, and with such a large system we should have a distributing house who in turn would go on the foreign market.

ALEX. FOULTON,

Eyebrow, Sask.

♦ ♦ ♦

RE H. B. RAILWAY

Editor GUIDE:—It is clear that Grain Growers need more information. If farmers were better informed on conditions affecting their interests there would not be that diversity of view lately shown among those giving evidence before the elevator commission of Saskatchewan. Now, you are alarmed lest Mackenzie & Mann or some equally selfish and powerful clique get control of the operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway, yet you have not undertaken to enlighten your readers as to why public operation of Hudson's Bay Railway is not only desirable but the only feasible means of running the road.

Mr. Butler, late Deputy Minister of Railways, in his report of October 30th last, went out of his way a great deal to "knock" government operation. Presuming on his familiarity with railway operation and rates he states some things which will not stand investigation for a minute, because such statements are contrary to facts. Among these was the assertion that the only feasible way to operate the Hudson's Bay Railway was to farm it out to one of the big Canadian railway systems who had the rolling stock, motive power and men to meet the extraordinary traffic demands during the crop movement.

As a matter of fact each system will have to meet the demand at all the shipping points on their own lines, and each car loaded anywhere in the three Prairie Provinces will go through to tide water hauled by the engines and in charge of the men of the system on which the traffic originated. This necessitates that equal running rights to all systems be given, and that adequate roundhouse, car-repair, terminals, trackage, warehouse and elevator facilities be provided by the government for the proper and prompt operation of the road. But it necessitates the government providing only enough rolling stock, motive power and train crews to handle the all-the-year-round traffic of the road. All of which is as plain as A B C to anyone familiar with railway operation, and it makes Mr. Butler's recommendation (which the premier and cabinet may be inclined to adopt) an absurd and biased opinion on this important point.

Another thing that you haven't pointed out with sufficient emphasis and clearness is the fact that Nelson is not now a harbor, and will require from three to ten years' dredging or as much valuable time to construct adequate breakwaters to make it a harbor.

A careful study of the evidence in Canada's fertile northland, the maps and soundings in the Hudson's Bay Route, and the plans and maps in the latest report on the Hudson's Bay Railway surveys, make plain what I say. No port in Christendom or elsewhere is wide open to the sea, and that's all there is to the big, wide, shallow estuary of the Nelson River and Mr. Butler has projected railway yards, docks, elevators, etc., about three miles out into this open sea (so to speak), to deepwater, and has not estimated one cent of cost or one moment of time to construct two massive breakwaters, which will aggregate five miles in length and require years to build if the proposed plans are followed. Look this up and put the farmers wise if they don't want this interminable delay. Perhaps the government knows all this; perhaps only a few of them do, but it's a great big gold brick, and the government needs to know that the Western farmers know it. I note with pleasure that you are getting out some excellent educational matter along the line of that paltry bridge excuse.

This port talk, too, needs to be knocked in the head and quickly, too. Even now the road should be building from both ends. There is only one port ready now—or will be for many years to come, as Nelson will either have to be dredged for miles to the mouth of the river or extensive and very costly breakwaters built out to protect shipping at the present proposed docks.

AUGUST SHANTZ.

CO-OPERATION IN ALBERTA

Editor GUIDE:—We are sending you this item in connection with the South Alberta Hay Growers, Ltd., and it may be of interest to the many readers of your valuable paper. We now have the company, of which a notice appeared in one of your late issues, fairly launched and have found it so far a high success. The management have been very successful in arranging with dealers and wholesale men for the purchase of fruit, lumber, coal, machinery, etc., and have made a very large saving for the shareholders up to date, and business is increasing daily. They have been able to give mutual satisfaction so far to both the purchaser and producers of farm produce, and are slowly but surely establishing for themselves a name as a reliable company to deal with, as the consumers are beginning to understand that they are getting their farm product at first hand. This we hope is only a nucleus of something larger and it is the ardent wish of the shareholders of this company that the movement should spread so as to comprise all the farmers in this country, so that by united action they might be enabled as we are doing to more carefully prepare their produce for market, and besides giving more satisfaction to the consumers, receive a more equitable price, on account of eliminating middlemen.

We have, as was necessary by law, established a limited company, no personal liability, and are selling to each shareholder, who must be a farmer, three shares at \$10 each. We have made a call of \$10 for each three shares so far, to pay for incorporation expenses, office furniture, etc., and do not expect to make any

further calls this year, as the management are receiving enough in the way of small commission, charged on material handled, to meet all present expenses, each shareholder is entitled to the benefits that are derived by selling direct to the consumer and also to buy the necessities of life at reduced prices, as well as at all times having a place that he may go to get reliable information regarding markets, etc. We find, of course, many obstacles to surmount and expect to have many more difficulties in our way, but following the lines that we have taken there seems to be no other end than an ultimate benefit to the members of this company.

E. GLEMBROSE, Manager. ¶

DON'T LIKE PLAN

Editor GUIDE:—I have read with much interest "The Grain Growers' Annual" and "The Grain Growers' Grain Co.," by T. A. Crerar, and I think with you that the shareholders can be very well satisfied.

But I think that the rise of the shares to \$25 last year, and 15 per cent. interest

to the shareholders this year, have put on the company the stamp of a common stock company. The suggestions to limit the vote to two-thirds of the shareholders present and to distribute the profits among the shareholders and not among all the shippers of grain are not apt to diminish this impression.

As it is impossible to get two-thirds of the shareholders to come to Winnipeg to vote the shareholders should be allowed to vote by mail, after the matter on which they have to vote is published and explained in THE GUIDE. This would hinder the affairs of the company coming into the hands of a few. The interest on the shares should not be more than 6 to 8 per cent. The profits remaining for distribution should be distributed among all the shippers of grain; but the profits to shippers who are not shareholders should be accounted as part payment on their shares, till every shipper has four paid up shares.

We all know that there are many farmers who cannot afford to pay \$25 for a share.

If we go on as the company does now we

will lose many shippers; but if we do as I propose we will get them all in line by and by. Only if we receive nearly all the grain we can get free from the exchange and speculation.

T. LOTTIN.

Brookdale.

WILL SHOW CROPS.

Canadian agricultural exhibits to be shown at state fairs throughout the farming sections of the United States this fall by the department of agriculture at Ottawa, in view of the attempts being made by a section of the American press to stem the tide of immigration of American farmers into the western provinces by means of baseless stories regarding conditions here, will this year be made more extensive and elaborate than ever.

The object of this is to show the American farmer at first hand just what Canadian western farms can produce. It is calculated that one such object lesson in each state will do more towards combatting the evils caused by false stories being published than any amount of newspaper campaigning.

It has been announced from Ottawa that this is the only means that the Federal government will resort to in view of offsetting the influence of the newspaper fabrications. It is stated that no correspondence bureau will be opened up by the Dominion government in any portion of the republic for the purpose of supplying information to prospective settlers.



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The **SIMPSON** Company
Robert Limited
TORONTO



The Guide is publishing every week information of the utmost value to every farmer in Western Canada. Despite the rapid growth in our circulation there are yet thousands of farmers who have never heard of the Guide. To introduce our paper more widely we will send The Guide 13 weeks for 10 cents to any new subscriber. Old subscribers cannot take advantage of this offer. Our regular subscription price is \$1.00 a year.

More Grain Growers Meet Laurier

THE Grain Growers of the Moose Jaw district turned out en masse to greet Sir Wilfrid Laurier and present their demands. H. Dorrell presented the petitions and after welcoming the premier and thanking him for his kindness in receiving the deputation, spoke of the work of the Grain Growers, which, he said, had been of benefit to Canada as a whole. This was because they had succeeded in relieving a situation which was retarding and hampering the production of grain. He referred to the objects of the association which were to bring the producer and the consumer nearer together and was one which was worthy of the support of all who had the welfare of the Dominion at heart. The subjects embodied in the petitions were not the outcome of one mind, but had come from the mature deliberation of the Grain Growers as a whole.

Mr. Dorrell did not read the petitions which Sir Wilfrid had received on several previous occasions; and he proceeded to discuss the subject of government acquisition of terminal elevators. He regretted that the government had not heartily accepted the principle of government ownership. When he looked over the seas and saw the success attending the efforts of the parent country and of their brothers in the Antipodes in these matters, the Grain Growers believed it to be an acknowledgment of inferiority that government ownership could not be made a success. Westerners would not tamely submit to such an acknowledgment. They believed that if the British system of government patronage were adhered to, in Canada, government ownership could be made a success.

Free Trade; in agricultural implements, was, said Mr. Dorrell, a live subject with the new settlers, who, coming chiefly from Britain and the Western States, countries in which free trade and low tariff opinions predominate, compared prices, and asked why they were higher than in the land they left. Transportation charges did not account for it. To the farmer agricultural implements constitute from 20 to 30 per cent. of the production of wheat. This was to him raw material just as much as manufactured parts were to manufacturers. Why, it was asked, should the manufacturer get his raw material at a low rate of duty to sell in a protected market, when the farmer paid duty on his material to sell in an open market? Mr. Dorrell maintained that further time was not required in order to make a change. Where a wrong was to be righted there was no time to lose.

Speaking of the Hudson's Bay Railway, Mr. Dorrell said that while it was good to hear that the road was to be built, there was much disappointment in the announcement that it was not to be free to the people. Running rights should be granted to all railway companies, and tariffs should be kept on a par with lines in the West. If leases were given, they should be short.

Dealing with the chilled meat industry the speaker said that Prof. Robertson had proposed government cold storage and abattoirs years ago, and had they been adopted the production of meat would have kept pace with the production of wheat, but the trade had been allowed to get into the hands of monopolists who crushed the cattle man. Thus scarcity and high prices prevail today. A man would be a fool to go into the cattle business and put his capital at the mercy of these combines.

Speaking of co-operative legislation Mr. Dorrell said it was needed in order to enable the producer to fight against the trusts and combines that restrain trade. In the past the people had succeeded in breaking some monopolies and they could do so again. In conclusion he thanked Sir Wilfrid for his hearing. He, the speaker, had spoken plainly, if not pleasingly. As a great democratic leader in a great democratic country, the Grain Growers would not be treating him fairly, if they concealed their opinions and aspirations from him. They spoke, not in antagonism, but in the common weal.

Sir Wilfrid's Reply

"I have already had occasion, at other times when it has been my privilege

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has Concluded His Trip through Saskatchewan. At every point the Organized Farmers have met him and brought their Claims to his attention. This article deals with the meetings at Moose Jaw and Weyburn

to hear members of your association to state that the object of the trip which I and my friends have undertaken, is to get information first hand as to what are the wants of the people of the West. Let me say at once to your board that I will not admit that there should be any difference of interest in the East and the West. What is regular in the West should be our duty in the East and vice versa. They should be willing in the East to anything to further the West and likewise in the West it may be sure you will be doing everything that should further the East.

"You are, gentlemen, grain producers, and it is as such that you have approached me and my friends as to certain evils which chiefly affect the conditions in this section of our country. I will take them as they have been presented. The first one and the more important seems to be the tariff. I was called to notice that the gentleman who addressed me, Mr. Dorrell, has stated to me that he is an English Liberal. Well, I am also an English Liberal. Mr. Dorrell is an Englishman by birth and I am of French descent, but I do not remember the time when, young as I was, I did not proclaim myself a Liberal of the English school. In my own province, speaking of my own country, I am of English origin, I always declared that my views were derived altogether from the school of English Liberals; that has been my position at all times in my own province. It is my position today.

"Will, Mr. Dorrell, permit me to say that it is not a practice of English history that a reform should take place immediately. If there is nothing that has been correct of history, reform has been accomplished gradually and step by step. Now, if you cross the channel and go to the land of my ancestors, the French, there you see they had a different method of doing that and of remedying evils. The French have had to deal with evil and reform societies for the past twenty years; they commenced by the French revolution, by cutting the head off their

king. After one hundred years of this they tried twenty different procedures, and they have in France today less political liberty than they have in England, therefore I stick to England.

"Now, Mr. Dorrell told me that he is in favor of Civil Service reform. So am I; so is the government of which I am the head. We have commenced the reform of the Civil Service. We have adopted for the service the principal of competitive examinations. We have commenced to do it and when we introduced it in Ottawa two years ago we stated that it was our object to extend gradually from time to time to all parts of the service. so far I think we have followed a very wise course.

"With regard to the reform of the tariff. If I understood Mr. Dorrell aright, he stated that if it was possible that it should be done away with immediately and without any considerable amount of trouble. Now, let us see how that would work. If by legislation you put a tax upon the people it will increase the price of commodities and if there is a merchant, a strong free trader, who by the result of this legislation had \$1,000 worth of stock on his shelf and his fortune increases at the rate of the goods in one night simply by the work of legislation, that merchant will stay a strong free trader. If legislation had been given and increases the price of man's goods 20 per cent., he may have a hundred thousand dollars in the bank and if the prices increase twenty per cent., he will squeal, and that is why I say all tariff legislation should be gradual; and taking the history of Great Britain in this respect and it will show by the works of the country itself that tariff legislation must be proceeded with carefully. It is easy enough to impose an abuse on the people, it is not always so easy to do away with it. And that is the history of the English country as I have read it. My friend, a minute ago, referred to the abolition of the Church in Ireland. It took years and years to abolish it and when they did abolish it they took very careful measures."

Mr. Graham Speaks

Sir Wilfrid left the Hudson's Bay Railway to the Minister of Railways to deal with. He said that the road was a certainty. The contract for the bridge across the Saskatchewan had been let, the contractors were collecting material, and next year grading would begin. The question of the operation and control of the road was a big one. The country was so big that its requirements were very great. If the government were to say it would build the road to the Bay other parts of the country would also ask for similar roads. If government ownership were adopted in one part of the country it must be adopted in all.

It was said that the government operated the Intercolonial; but it must be remembered that this was part of the Confederation deal. The Maritime Provinces had been wrenched from their natural market, and the Intercolonial was built to assist them to get to a new market in the centre of the country. If the building of the railway were the only thing it would be an easy matter; but a steamship line had also to be secured to carry the products of the country across the seas. The question arose, should the government control these?

Mr. Graham went on to speak of the railways of the Antipodes, saying that the service there, as compared with the service in Canada, was a joke. He had personally investigated the German system of government railways, and had found that while the service was good the freight rates were double those in Western Canada.

In Canada the system of private operation with strict government control had been adopted. In conclusion he said that the Hudson's Bay Railway was going to be built. "That," said he, "may be off our mind" and the government was going to control the rates on it.

Mr. Hugh McKeller then presented the urgent needs of the south and southwest country for railway accommodation, and urged that pressure be brought to bear on the C. P. R. to push forward more rapidly its Weyburn extension.

Mr. Graham replied that the efforts of Mr. Knowles were responsible for the work that was now being done on the Weyburn extension. He could assure the people that the matter would not be dropped, but would receive his first attention on his return to Ottawa.

MEETING AT WEYBURN

Approximately two hundred Grain Growers turned out to impress their views upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Weyburn. The meeting was held at 10.30 a.m., on Wednesday, August 3rd. Sir Wilfrid was accompanied by Hon. Geo. P. Graham, E. M. McDonald, J. G. Turiff, Senator Gibson, Hon. Walter Scott and F. F. Pardee, M. P. Mr. Turiff introduced the Grain Growers, who were headed by Mr. Frank Shepherd, of Weyburn. Mr. Shepherd read the resolutions to Sir Wilfrid, stating that as time was short he would not make any lengthy remarks. These resolutions were the same as were presented to the premier at Regina and Saskatoon.

In dealing with the Hudson Bay Railway resolution, Mr. Shepherd drove the fact home that the people of the West wanted the Government to own and operate this road and not to hand it over to some corporation to run, as it would be gathered from the speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Geo. P. Graham on this subject. In connection with the tariff resolution, Mr. Shepherd stated that he would not make any remarks on this, as Mr. Jas. Smith of Yellow Grass would handle this subject.

Mr. Smith then came forward and addressed Sir Wilfrid on the tariff question. His speech, at several points of which he was cheered, is given below. The enthusiasm of those present showed clearly that the Grain Growers are of one mind in reference to the reduction of the tariff, and that they mean to fight until they secure their rights. Our resources are certainly not exhausted, and Sir Wilfrid should be aware of this by now.

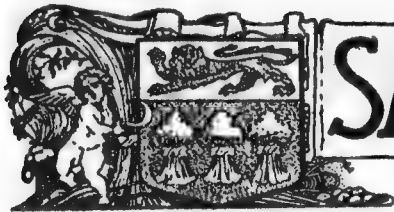
To the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of the Dominion of Canada.

"I appear before you on behalf of the Grain Growers of Southern Saskatchewan

Continued on Page 24



Protective Tariff in Operation



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

A LINE FROM FRIEND ROSS

I made the following note from Hon. Walter Scott's speech at the big Laurier meeting in Saskatoon on the 9th. ult: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier has brought about railway competition. In 1894 we were under the heel of railway monopoly. New railways have come into existence and have brought about competition in freight rates, resulting in considerably reduced freight charges."

Yesterday morning I telephoned the C. P. R., C. N. R., and G. T. P. freight agents in Saskatoon for their rate on wheat from Saskatoon to the lake front. Of course, I was told by all three that their rate was 22 cents per cwt. to Port William and Port Arthur. I am informed that 22 cents was the rate before the advent of either the G. T. P., or C. N. R. If then the "competition in freight rates" of which the premier of Saskatchewan speaks, has resulted in no rate reduction at all on the staple product of the country from a place all three railways run through, and where one would naturally expect there would be competition if anywhere, what foundation has Hon. Walter Scott for stating that this competition has resulted "in considerably reduced freight charges?"

If we are mis-informed throughout the country with regard to railway conditions will Hon. Walter Scott give us the facts? Will he not give us a table showing that we are enjoying "considerably reduced freight rates" since the advent of the C. N. R. and G. T. P.?

DAVID ROSS.

Strassburg, Sask.

DENHOLM'S CELEBRATION

The Denholm Association held their first annual celebration on Thursday last. There was a crowd of between four and five hundred people on the grounds, and the various sports were followed with great interest. Base ball; the racing, one hundred and two hundred yards and quarter mile; jumping (long and high), and other contests were all keenly contested. The football match between Denholm and Ruddell aroused enthusiasm, both sides receiving good support, but again the game resulted in a draw, O-O. Still Denholm leads by one since the clubs first met.

The supper provided and served in the school at 6 o'clock was eminently satisfactory, and the wives and sisters of the members who attended to this department certainly spared neither time nor trouble to ensure satisfaction. The arrangements were carried through splendidly. Mesdames Cleator, Lake, Munns and Greensill, and Misses A. Cleator, G. Gilbert, and M. Bolan deserve the highest praise. Dancing commenced at 9.30 and continued, with a break for lunch at midnight, until 4 a.m. The music was rendered by Mr. W. Moffat and Mr. Mason. Mrs. Slack presided at the organ. Everything throughout the day was O.K.

A. J. GREENSILL, Sec'y.
Denholm, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN G. G. A. MARATHON

This month our associations are doing fine. If you will glance over our list, you will see that the upper five consist of:—Huronville, 62; Humboldt, 45; Eyebrow, 42; North Star, 35 and Lang, 34 members. Eden Valley gently tapping at the door with thirty.

This does not alter the position of the leaders as outlined in THE GUIDE of July 20th, with the exception that Huronville ties Lumsden for a position with the leaders. Which one will break the tie? Roleau is still leading, and looks good for No. 1, although she has not got the race won yet by any means. Work hard for another month.

SASK. G. G. ASSOCIATION.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

BELBEC READY FOR THE FRAY

Enclosed please find cash for annual reports, and for thirteen trial subscriptions to THE GUIDE. Beg to advise that we concur with the central action re

questions to be presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and have appointed a delegate to attend the meeting, and have advised H. Dorrell of same. I was also instructed to advise you that the members of this association are not dead, asleep or hypnotized. That we are a lot of busy men, and with us,

"Life is real,
"Life is earnest,
"And the grave is not our goal."

We are with you in the fight to the finish.

W. H. BEASLEY, Sec'y. Belbec.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

[Note—The above gives us encouragement. March on Belbec. F. W. G.]

JULY REPORT

The local associations mentioned below have reported the following members for July:—

Annaheim, 6; Belle Plain, 14; Bienfait, 1; Bradwell, 5; Cantal, 1; Cross-woods, 0; Dreyers, 14; Dubuc, 5; Eden Valley, 30; Estevan, 1; Eyebrow, 4; Fern Glen, 16; Hansom, 20; Humboldt, 45; Huronville, 62; Jasmin, 10; Lang, 34; Marshall, 8; Mountain View, 15; Neary, 18; Normanton, 6; Northminster, 6; North Star, 35; Punnichy, 9; Rokeby, 13; Royholm, 18; Ruddell, 2; St. Maurice, 2; Sherwood, 5; Silver Grove, 06; Sonningdale, 9; South Melfort, 6; Spring Hill, 18; Sunset, 1; Sylvania, 11; Tisdale, 24; Wadena, 7. Total, 547.

BARING MEETING

The Baring Grain Growers' Association held a meeting in the Baring town hall on July 30th., Alfred Beckett, Vice-president, in the chair. The following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved that this meeting favors the acquisition of the terminal elevators and their operation by the Government."

"Resolved that this meeting is in favor of the acceptance of the unconditional offer of the U. S. Government for reciprocal free trade in farm implements."

"Resolved that this meeting is in entire accord with the suggestion to urge the government to commence construction and operation of the Hudson Bay Railway as speedily as possible."

"Resolved that this meeting is in favor of government action being taken with the object of placing the Chilled Meat Industry on a practical footing without unreasonable delay."

"Resolved that this meeting is in favor of the passing at the next session of parliament of a generous and liberal measure of co-operative legislation."

WM. NEY, Sec.

Baring, Sask.

TATE'S VIEWS

Whereas the government of Saskatchewan have seen fit to appoint a commission to investigate the conditions affecting the handling and storing of grain, and the Executive of the Central Association of Saskatchewan have desired all the sub-associations to give their views on the said subject, for the consideration of said commission.

Now therefore, we beg to submit, that the members of the Tate Association being tributary to the G. T. P. Railway on which there has always been good car facilities, the farmers have not been handicapped to any great extent, having their grain handled in a fairly satisfactory manner. If, however, conditions are such at other points that the commission decide that a system of government owned elevators is necessary to relieve the situation, then we would submit that in our opinion it would be necessary: 1st. To as nearly as possible own all the initial elevators. 2nd. To have government system under control of a commission appointed by and responsible to the government. 3rd. To make a charge on the grain handled, sufficient to pay the expense of handling and to provide for a sinking fund to pay for the cost of installing system at the end of

twenty years time. 4th. To acquire system, wherever possible by the purchase of existing elevators. 5th. To install cleaning facilities and make provision for special binning of grain.

P. FERGUSON,
THOS. S. RILEY,
H. W. LAIRD,

Tate, Sask.

TWO LADY MEMBERS

Enclosed please find \$6.50. Six dollars for twelve members and fifty cents for membership cards. Please send cards as we are entirely out. Our association just received a car of twine and owing to the somewhat short crop in our locality some of the members did not need all the twine they had ordered and we let other farmers have what was left over, and it was the means of strengthening our association. We now have fifty-four members. We were unable to get any one to go to Weyburn. We have two lady members.

GEO. E. NOGGLE, Sec.,

Glasston G. G. A.

Lampman, Sask.

MELFORT MEETS PREMIER

Sir Wilfrid came to Melfort all right, and we handed him the petitions signed by all the Presidents of the Associations around here. He said he would not reply to them that day but would by letter.

EDGAR DAVIDSON,
Sec'y.

Melfort, Sask.

UNITED ON QUESTIONS

With your permission, I should like to make known to THE GUIDE and its loyal readers, what we are doing as an association here.

We have a membership of nearly seventy staunch workers, who will stand firm for their just rights, men who have a vision, largely created from reading your valuable educator, the G. G. GUIDE (we nearly all take it), and as our vision opens up the future, we see that thorough organization and being true to the principles of this power, is all that is necessary to win. We must continually grow in persistence, knowing that continuity is the brightest gem in the crown of all human completion, and before it all else will be subdued.

We held a meeting on July 30th re resolutions to present to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at Regina, on August 30 and to appoint our delegates to meet him there. The following gentlemen were appointed: Chas. Treble, John Treble, H. Chew, J. N. Lane, Sec.-Treas., Jas. Lindsay, Vice-Pres., T. Treble, Pres. We were sorry to learn when we arrived at Regina that the interview was over, however, our fellow Grain Growers' made us acquainted with results, which are not favorable to farmers of Western Canada, as they know that they need more consideration, and Sir Wilfrid knows it also. Your writer heard Sir Wilfrid make his public speech in the auditorium rink, before some six or seven thousand people and was much disappointed, as there was nothing in it for the Grain Grower. He spent the time in trying to create patriotism, which is alright in its place and telling what he had done in the past. What the Grain Growers are after is something to relieve them at present, and a hope for a brighter future. The speaker also told us of the great progress we have made under his administration since he last visited our country. We certainly would expect great things in this lapse of time. What we want to know is how we may accomplish much more in the next such period. Does this great statesman think that the same story will serve us to-day as did then?

There has been a great awakening since then, and Sir Wilfrid has felt it. The birth of the Grain Growers' Association, and its rapid growth, does it stand for naught? Do we Grain Growers feed on froth and bubbles? Has past experience

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT:

E. N. HOPKINS + - - - MOOSE JAW

PRESIDENT:

F. M. GATES + - - - FILLMORE

VICE-PRESIDENT:

J. A. MURRAY + - - - WAPELLA

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

FRED. W. GREEN + - - MOOSE JAW

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; George Langley, Maymont; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Oxbow.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaverdale; John Evans, Nutana; Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Boerma, North Battleford.

taught us anything? We would ask Sir Wilfrid to turn his eyes on the Railway Companies, grain companies, and manufacturers and see if they have not made wonderful and unjust profits under his much praised legislation. Grain Growers will not be satisfied as long as there is a protective tariff on their implements putting unjust profits into the pockets of Canadian manufacturers while we have to pay the price. And again we notice that Sir Wilfrid has no intention of government owned elevators, and at Regina boldly stated that he was opposed to it, as it was not the function of a government to run a business, but to control it so as to be satisfactory to all, but the Grain Growers, some of them who were marketing grain here before said gentleman was born, know the game and its ins and outs and they demand government owned terminals and nothing less will satisfy the farmers of Western Canada. Now, Mr. Editor I would say in conclusion that here at Huronville we are united on these matters, and we stand together all the time, for the dollars that should be ours, and which now are going in to help swell the pocket of the capitalist.

THOMAS TREBLE.

Huronville, Sask.

President.

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BRANDON, MANITOBA

Synopsis of Canadian North-west Land Regulations

A NY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

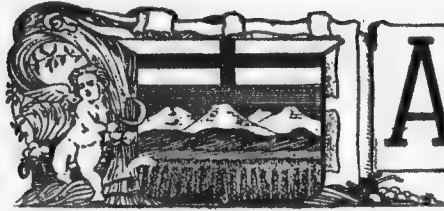
Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

Successful Picnic at Okotoks

The United Farmers of Alberta, through Okotoks Local Union, held one of the most successful picnics that has yet been held in Southern Alberta. The spot chosen was an ideal one, just south of the town on the river bank. The grateful shade of the trees was appreciated by the visitors and the adjoining flat was available for the sports of all kinds, which included football, tugs-of-war, etc., which the energetic committee had arranged.

The function commenced with a meeting and shortly after lunch time people began to gather from every direction to the spot selected, which was a circular clearing made in the brush, with high trees surrounding, and seldom does a more picturesque or interesting spectacle present itself than was seen on that occasion. The speakers had a democrat for a platform and the audience was seated on the ground. Those who brought their rigs to this spot remained in them and were arranged around the outer circle. The attention of all present (horses included) was held during the whole proceedings, and the arrangement reflected great credit on the president, Mr. H. Bannister, and secretary, Mr. P. P. Woodbridge, and their faithful supporters.

The meeting was under the able presidency of Mr. McBride whose chair was a seat in the democrat, and after a few introductory remarks he called upon Mr. James Bower, president of the U. F. A. Mr. Bower, after expressing his pleasure at being present at the first U. F. A. picnic at Okotoks went on to say that he was here not only as president but as substitute for Mr. W. F. Stevens, the live stock commissioner, who requested him to take his place in canvassing for signatures to the contracts for the supplying of hogs to the proposed pork packing plant. After outlining the conditions in the pork industry for the last number of years and the causes which led up to inducing the government to make a move in this direction, he said that as the U. F. A. had been chiefly instrumental in bringing about a possibility of getting a packing plant it devolved upon every member of the U. F. A. to do everything in his power to obtain the pledges for the required number of hogs to put that plant in operation.

If the thing is to be a success it must have support and if we want it there is no good reason why we should not promise that support. Other plans of a like nature had failed. The patrons not having given a pledge of support had been induced by a bait thrown out to them of temporary higher prices to withdraw their supply from their own plant and transfer them to the rival concerns that for the time being were paying higher prices than the market could afford with the object of crippling the co-operative plant because of lack of material to work upon. This would surely be done again and it was to guard against this that the pledge was required and would be in itself security to each member that his interests would be protected. In this case every member could rest assured that he would receive the full price his product would bring on the best market that could be found, less the actual cost of securing and marketing, and this is all that any honest man could desire.

The spread in price between the live hog and the cured meat has been altogether too great, and while, generally speaking, the price of live hogs has been below that paid in the East, yet the greater part of all the cured meat consumed here has been brought in from the East. The practice of the large dealers in the past has been to cater to the fresh meat trade and any surplus of live hogs not needed for that trade has been used not for curing here, but to depress the price, and then sent East to be cured there. During the last few months, however, although the dealers were paying higher prices here than was paid in the East, yet considerable curing has been done, using the surplus in that way showing to the man who was willing to see, two things; first,

that it is quite possible to pay these prices for hogs for curing and also that the dealers are willing to pay temporary higher prices if by so doing they can induce the farmers to withhold their pledges of patronage to a co-operative packing plant until the time has gone by when the plant can be secured.

Aims and Objects

After answering a number of questions asked by interested parties in the audience the president gave an outline of the aims and objects of the U. F. A., some of the work they had accomplished and some of the work they had in hand. He showed that while they were working hand in hand with the Grain Growers and the other farmers' associations all over the Dominion, under the name of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, yet they need the support, the advice and the counsel of every farmer in the province. He said that while the pioneer farmer's conditions here are superior in some respects to the condition of the pioneer farmer of the older provinces, yet comparatively speaking, our present and future marketing conditions are much worse because instead of growing up with the country the mercantile and manufacturing interests of this country are altogether of a monopolistic character and for the farmer to hold his own with these the farmers must be organized.

After touching on the elevator question and pointing out some things for the member's consideration, he dwelt at some length on the need of better trade

the officers of Okotoks Union on arranging such a successful picnic and securing such a good attendance, especially of the ladies, and said after addressing meetings of men alone, it was a great change and a treat to have so many visitors of the fair sex. He said that the presence of ladies at any function had a refining and elevating effect and showed unmistakably the deep interest in the many important questions now occupying the attention of the agricultural community. Mr. Tregillus further said: "the president has in addition to presenting the pork packing scheme, told you of many things the U. F. A. is doing. I want especially to show you the need of organization and co-operation, and that we need every farmer to become a member, and if I can show the necessity for absolute action I am sure I may safely count on the help and co-operation of the ladies present."

Agriculture the Backbone

"It was a most noticeable fact at our last convention that all the speakers who came to address us tried to claim some connection with agriculture, and without exception stated that agriculture and those who followed that calling were the backbone, the mainspring, in fact the very heart beat of the prosperity of the province. This is generally told farmers at any meeting, especially when their vote or support for any undertaking is required. Whether these people are sincere or not, they are telling the truth, they can all claim relationship to the soil from the standpoint of consumer, for all, in fact every living creature on the face of the earth must depend on the product of the soil for existence. The whole of humanity



Steam Plowing on D. D. McMahon's farm at Pleasanton, Alta.

relations with British Columbia, stating that the U. F. A. was taking the initiative in bringing about a conference of all the producing and consuming interests of the two provinces. This conference is to be held at Vancouver during the exhibition week there, when it is hoped that ways and means will be worked out whereby some of the obstacles in the way of inter-provincial trade could be removed, some of the chief hindrances at the present time being the high freight rates, the meat monopoly and the lack of hay inspection. He also outlined some of the more important topics which are being brought by the U. F. A., conjointly with the Grain Growers, before the notice of Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his trip to the West, with the object of impressing him with the needs of the Western farmers, and asked the members of Okotoks Union to throw in their weight and influence to back up the executive in their efforts in this regard. He ended with a special request to the Union to circulate the pork packing pledges and to send a good strong delegation to the Alberta Farmers parliament, which is held every year in January in the form of a convention of the U. F. A.

The chairman then called upon the vice-president of the association, W. J. Tregillus, of Calgary, who complimented

is divided into two classes, producers and consumers, and when the consumers realize how perilously near they are treading on the heels of the producers they will also realize how truly we farmers are in very deed the backbone of this agricultural province.

"For a moment let us see how dependent all other industries and callings are on agriculture; manufacture, employing as it does immense sums of money and armies of men, is dependent on the farmer for its raw material which finds its origin in the soil. It simply changes them and fits them for human use or food; transportation simply changes the location of what the farmers produce, and although important, it would not be required if there were no farmers, and so on throughout our commercial institutions that only change the ownership of things. We look in vain for any calling that add to the common wealth, to the golden store—all must come from Mother Earth, within whose crested walls is found the material for everything in the imagination of the human mind.

"Admitting then, the importance of agriculture and those who have made it their profession, how are we situated and what is our condition? Let me tell you. We stand today between two armies,

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

PRESIDENT:

JAMES BOWEN - - - RED DEER

VICE-PRESIDENT:

W. J. TREGILLUS - - - CALGARY

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

E. J. FREAM - - - INNISFAIR

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jeliff, Spring Coulee.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Nampa; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Noble; E. Griesbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieleicki, Calgary.

one that has combines, monopolies and such elaborate machinery as these monied concerns can command to get our products at the least possible prices, wholesale ducts at the least possible prices, wholesale; on the other hand we have protected interests selling back to us the commodities we require at the least possible prices, retail. We are heavily hit at every turn with the tariff. Beginning the day we roll out of taxed blankets, put on taxed clothing, when our feet go into boots they feel taxed leather, we descend on stairs made of taxed lumber, sit down to a table covered with taxed cloth, take out food from taxed crockery, sweeten out taxed tea with taxed sugar, we go out to water our cattle with taxed pails, harness our horses with taxed harness, hitch them with taxed hitches to taxed machinery, and when the day's work is done we light our lamps with taxed oil, and when life is ended we are placed in a taxed shroud and buried in a trusted coffin. From our birth we feel the tax on our swaddling clothes, till our burial the taxes are with us, and I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, is this the condition in which we should find ourselves? We are told, and truly, that on us depends the prosperity of this fair province, we who have made this country what it is, through whose industry the towns and cities have been brought into existence and a higher value given. Are you content that these conditions remain? If so, there is nothing to be done, but if you are not then we must get to work, not single-handed like men used to fight in the early days, not in families, clans or tribes, which is also out of date, but like a perfectly organized army that can be worked and used with the mechanical precision of a watch.

Co-operation Needed

"We have a majority of the votes, and if our laws are not what we want we can appoint men to rescind or alter them. Co-operation is the only means of improving our conditions and let me tell you that when we pass the present marvellous prosperity we are now enjoying, caused mainly through the increase in the value of land, brought about by the great influx of men and money and the productivity of our virgin soil, we cannot hope to support the burdens that the government all too low to be placed on our shoulders. We are bound soon to come to normal conditions, and in times of peace let us prepare for war. Let us organize. In your union here get in every farmer. Let each member be a missionary to spread the cause of co-operation and when you have got them all, stand together; don't let any other interest come in to defeat your objects. We have no fear of losing if we stand firm. We are producing and have the commodities that can submerge labor, capital or anything else if we only care to do so."

The speaker then showed that co-operation, which was the only remedy, was not by any means a new thing, but had been found to be a success in every case where properly applied, and that all obstructions, all difficulties, could be removed as easily as the dew before the morning sun, by co-operation. After giving examples of the success of co-operation and the extent to which it is used in Europe and on this continent, the speaker outlined the policy that he considered would be a help to make a success of every union belonging to the association and concluded by saying, "I believe that we have evidence enough here to show that the officers of the Oko-

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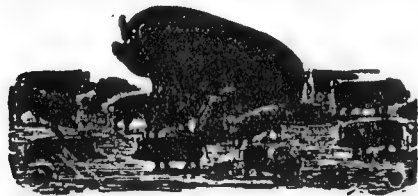
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SEYMOUR HOTEL

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W. J. DROPE, M.A., Headmaster.

toks Union intend to set the pace for every other union in the province.

Mr. E. J. Fream, of Innisfail, provincial secretary, was the next speaker and said: "The history of the present farmers' organizations in Alberta dates back some five years, when the first movement was made for an Alberta Farmers' Association by farmers in the neighborhood of Strathcona. Proceeding slowly, yet carefully, and safely guided by the leaders in the movement, the cause soon made headway and it was not long before the influence of the association could be felt. Unfortunately, however, there were two organizations in the field and it was soon seen that if this movement was to attain its real object an amalgamation must be effected. This was accomplished in January, 1909, when under the name of the United Farmers of Alberta the two organizations became one. Since that time our growth has been rapid and today we have 178 active unions with a very large membership, which with proper encouragement should be doubled before the next annual convention.

"With the movement gaining in momentum the work of the executive office is increasing rapidly and the officers are kept busy attending to the many details which are brought forward, and it will be only a short time until a staff will be engaged looking after the many interests of the U. F. A. In connection with this work it must not be forgotten that the executive is at the disposal of all members and that any requests will receive prompt attention and consideration.

"As regards the word accomplished the fathers of the movement laid down a plan which meant the building up of a reputation for sanity and fair-mindedness, with the result that the U. F. A. is now welcomed at all public functions and receives the recognition which is its due. The work of the association has been along consistent lines. Take for instance the tariff. This was one of the first questions taken up and the demands were made the same as they are now, the abolishment of the duty on farm implements and tools, and a general reduction of duty on all other goods.

First Annual Meeting

"At the first annual meeting of the association three resolutions were introduced which showed the consistency of the demands. The first asked for the special grading of Alberta Red wheat, the second asked for terminal elevators at the Pacific coast, and the third asked for the establishment of a pork packing and beef chilling plant. At a later date an agent of the association was appointed to visit British Columbia and investigate market conditions there. His report was a valuable one and contained much useful information which has since been acted upon. Several cases have been taken before the railway commission and the invariable rule has been that the association has won out. Notable cases included the fight against the A. R. & I., which was started by the association in 1906 and later, with the assistance of the boards of trade along that line, brought to such a successful issue. Others include the fencing of the right-of-way of new railway lines and the building of subways.

"Present day questions are many, but are known to the members present so there is no use going into details. We will meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier and present him our views on several questions and at a later date in this month will assist in the holding of a conference at Vancouver to take up several matters of importance, having in view the betterment of trade relations between the two Western provinces."

Mr. T. L. Swift, of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Calgary, was the last speaker, who expressed his pleasure at again accepting an invitation to be present at a gathering in Okotoks. He said that on his former visit he spoke to the members of the union on the abuses of the Grain Act, as carried out at the terminal elevators at the head of the lakes; after that meeting a report had appeared in a local paper and a reference or question had appeared which applied to the Grain Growers' Grain Company, intimating that the said company advised the farmers last fall to hold their wheat, and that it was now up to the company to make the price good, stating that this emanated from the growers. Mr. Swift said: "I question very much if this statement did emanate from the growers, and since this is a

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent as a guarantee of good faith.

DIRECT LEGISLATION

J. R. M., Kellogg, Man.—What is meant by the following expressions?

1. Initiative.
2. Referendum.
3. Recall.

Ans.—The Initiative is the power of the people to initiate legislation which their representatives either refuse or neglect to pass. The Referendum is the vote of the people on any legislation which they initiate or which is referred to them by the legislature. The Recall is the power of the people to recall at any time an unfaithful representative. All three principles are what is known as Direct Legislation, or the rule of the people.

MEASURING HAY

J. H. A., Alta.—What are the standard measurements for a ton of hay in a stack three days after stacking, and how would one measure a stack to find out how many

tons were in it, with the thirty day and ninety day after stacking?

Will some reader please give us the ordinary rule for thus measuring hay?

PRICE OF HOGS

J. H. A., Alta.—Do you think the price of hogs will go down, and also advance any in the fall?

Ans.—The price is more liable to go down in the fall than now, but no one can tell of a certainty.

RAILWAY IS LIABLE

E. L., Alta.—After having broken the fences through my property, is not the C. N. R. Company obliged to fence so that the cattle from the neighborhood cannot get to eat up the crops, and having not done so, in the case of damages to the crops, is not the company liable?

Ans.—The company is liable for repairs to the fence and also to damage to crops.

SECRETARY'S PRIVILEGE

J. H. A., Alta.—Has a secretary of a school meeting, trustee meeting, council meeting, public meeting or a lodge meeting, etc., any privileges for discussion and making motions, while acting as a secretary at one of the meetings?

Ans.—His position as secretary does not deprive him of any privilege of this nature which he possessed before becoming secretary.

VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.00

gathering of farmers I would ask that any farmer who has been so advised would manifest by a show of hands."

Nobody in the audience responding to that invitation he was compelled to conclude that this was a matter that had its origin with the elevator interests and that it was intending to be harmful to the Company, and proceeded to explain that the Calgary office never at any time advised the growers to hold their grain, but that they did advise a gradual marketing as the best means of keeping up values, and that a glutting of the market had a depressing effect upon prices. Mr. Swift then explained that one of the reasons that could be advanced why prices did not go up was the loaning and manipulation of wheat before the close of navigation; the penalty already inflicted leaves no doubt as to that. Mr. Swift having referred to this incident, to the evident satisfaction of all present, said as there was a big program of sports he would not detain the audience further, but the chairman explained that this was the best kind of sport for the farmers and he was sure that they were all enjoying it thoroughly, and pressed the speaker to go on. Mr. Swift then thoroughly explained the corrupt practices of the mixing of grain by the private elevator interests at the terminals, and predicted that if the farmers only unitedly demanded that the government take over the terminals to be operated as an independent commission, this outrage and robbery would cease.

CARSTAIRS ORGANIZED

On July 23rd an active union was organized at York school house, Carstairs, by vice-president Tregillus. There was a good attendance of farmers, who listened closely to the speaker's remarks on organization, and at the close twenty members were secured, the first officers elected being: President, C. E. Himmelreich, Carstairs; secretary-treasurer, R. R. Wood, Carstairs.

STILL WE GROW

On Friday evening, July 29th, Mr. Wilson, president of Dewberry Union, and Mr. W. H. Anderson, secretary of the same union, which is one of the most active of the U. F. A., addressed a meeting at the Irwinville school house and organized the Irwinville Union. The first officers elected are: President, Sam. J. Irwin; vice-president, Fred. Kent; secretary-treasurer, Chas. Young. There is every prospect of this Union increasing rapidly in membership and it will not be long until they are heard from.

THE ROYAL LINE

Canadian Northern Steamships Ltd.

Triple Screw Turbine Steamers

ROYAL EDWARD
and
ROYAL GEORGE

12,000 Tons - 18,000 h.p.
Sailing between the ports of
Montreal, Quebec and Bristol

The best appointed steamers plying between Canada and Great Britain. These steamers have broken all records for speed, making the trip from Port to Port in less than six days.

SAILINGS from Montreal and Quebec:

Royal Edward	Sept. 18th
Royal George	Sept. 1st
Royal Edward	Sept. 15th
Royal George	Sept. 29th
Royal Edward	Oct. 13th
Royal George	Oct. 27th
Royal Edward	Nov. 10th

and fortnightly thereafter.

Rates and Berth reservations from any Railway or Steamship Agent, or write to Wm. Stapleton, General Agent, Dept. D, Canadian Northern Steamships Ltd., 64 Scott Block, Winnipeg, Man.

Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of THE GUIDE from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms For Sale, or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of THE GUIDE, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space, will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE should be a business getter for you. Try it and be convinced.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—480 ACRES. 200 ACRES BROKEN, clay loam, clay subsoil, abundance good water, buildings fair. 70 acres summerfallow. Plenty wood. Good for mixed farming. \$2,000 down; balance to suit at 7%. Address Box 16, Birtle, Man. 50-6

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands improved and unimproved for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 51-1f

SNAP FOR SALE, OR TRADE FOR HALF Section; best implement and Coal Business in Manitoba.—Give full particulars, Confidential, Box 8, Grain Growers' Guide. 5-1

A BEAUTIFUL SECTION OF PRAIRIE (steam plow), near town, for sale cheap, or trade for improved ¼ section.—Box 8, Grain Growers' Guide. 5-1

FOR SALE, N.E. ¼ SECTION 30, Tp. 43, R. 10. West, third meridian; 40 acres, cultivated, clay subsoil; ¼ mile from Railway Survey; price \$2,500, half cash.—John H. Tage, Luxemburg, Sask. 5-6

WANTED, AN IMPROVED ¼ SECTION IN good locality on easy terms.—Address, H. Bebbington, Yellow Grass, Sask. 5-3

FARMS TO LET

FARMS TO LET—I WANT SEVERAL Renters for my farms in the heart of the best flax and wheat growing districts in Saskatchewan. Apply direct to me by mail.—G. A. Sylte, Kindersley, Sask. 5-1

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, grown from Garton Seed, cleaned and bagged \$2.00 a cwt. f.o.b. Girvin.—Hazelton Bros., Girvin, Sask. 48-8

WINTER WHEAT FOR SALE, 1,000 BUSHELS Alberta Turkey Red, for seed, absolutely clean and Pure. Price \$1.25 per bushel, sacks extra. Sanders Bros., Strathmore, Alta. 48-8

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE, ONE 25 H.P. SAWYER & MASSEY Traction Engine, one 36-58 Case Separator, with all attachments.—For particulars apply to J. Mitchell, Wapella, Sask. 51-6

ONE 40 H.P. GAAR-SCOTT PLOWING Engine, as good as new; also American-Abell (36 x 60) Separator, in good order.—J. O. Smith, Ell, Man. 5-2

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED SEPARATOR MAN.—Henry Meyer, Halstead, Man. 5-2

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line, per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GUIDE is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card to-day.

ROSEDALE FARM BEREKSHIRES—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE BRED Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young Bulls for Sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man

SUFFOLK HORSES.—JACQUES BROS., IM- porters and Breeders, Lamerton, P.O., Alta.

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREEDER Aberdeen-Angus. Young stock for sale.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS, \$40 to \$60 each; 2 Clydesdale Colts cheap; Yorkshire Pigs, \$8 each; best strains of breeding.—J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 18

WA-WA-DELL FARM—SHORTHORN CATTLE Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

REGISTERED BEREKSHIRE SWINE—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask., Breeder. 5-2

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGHEST quality Exhibition and Utility stock and eggs for sale in season.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P. O. Box. 841 Winnipeg.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—HIGH-CLASS STOCK for sale.—T. A. McInnis, Regina, Sask.

SHEEP FOR SALE

SHEEP FOR SALE—TWENTY GRADE Shropshire Ewes and Thirty Ewe Lambs.—Joseph Dann, V.S., Deloraine. Phone 176, R.4. 5-6

HORSES FOR SALE

HORSES FOR SALE—3 THREE-YEAR-OLDS, and two, nine-year-olds. Apply J. W. Cunningham, Manor, Sask. 50-6

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

\$20.00 FOR RECOVERY OF ONE BAY GEL- ding (1,400), brand 19 right shoulder. 2U left shoulder; and one brown mare (1,400), brand 2 right shoulder; estrayed in Southern Alta. Rickett Bros., Copeville, via Castor, Alta. 51-6

LEGAL

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SOLICI- tor, Notary Public, Sec., Saskatoon, Sask. 48-15

TEACHER WANTED

TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATE—TERM ends Dec. 31st; Blackfoot School, C.N.R. Main Line; 2nd class Certificate; salary \$55, ordinance.—Apply, A. Gordon, Blackfoot, Alta. 5-2

GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET regularly every last Saturday in the month in Hemming Hall, at 2 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Sec.-Treas., Swan River, Man. 5f

Farmers, Listen!

WE believe that you are all agreed on one point—the effectiveness of the work being done on your behalf by The Guide. The Guide has “made good.” You are all with us, so let's have a little heart-to-heart talk on some phases of the situation.

Now listen—We are delivering to you for \$1.00 per year a paper which costs several times that amount to produce but instead of curtailing the service given with a view to cutting down the cost we are continually adding new departments, and we have now under advisement plans for still further improving the service we are rendering, but which will still further increase the cost of production. To meet this expenditure our only other source of revenue is that derived from our advertising columns. Consequently this must be built up.

Get this fact clear in your mind then, you are not doing your share to carry on and build up The Guide by merely subscribing to it and perhaps writing an occasional letter to its columns. **That is well and good but it is not enough. You must help us to build up a strong advertising revenue as well.**

How can you do this? In two ways. First, by placing your own advertising and encouraging your neighbors to place theirs in the columns of The Guide. If you have stock for sale advertise it in The Guide; if your cattle or horses have strayed away, advertise the fact in The Guide; if you have seed grain for sale, advertise it in The Guide; if you want to sell a farm, advertise it in The Guide; if you want a teacher for your school, advertise it in The Guide; if your local Grain Growers' Association holds regular meetings carry a card to that effect in The Guide. Second, by doing your buying as far as possible from firms advertising in The Guide. If your local Association goes in for co-operative buying make your purchases from our advertisers. If you want to buy some line which is not advertised write us and we will offer suggestions as to where to get it. When a salesman calls on you representing a line which is not advertised in The Guide point this fact out to him, and suggest that he write to his head office to insert an advertisement in your paper.

By pursuing this plan you will help us build up a large advertising revenue for The Guide, every dollar of which will go back to its readers in the way of service.

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For strictly Fresh New Laid Eggs we will pay the highest Cash Market Price

Hudson's Bay Company
WINNIPEG

R. A. BONNAR

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Offices: Suite 7 Nanton Block
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Conducted by Margaret

Head Office:—GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Telephone—Sherbrooke 870

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NOT AN OFFICER

Dear Margaret:—In your issue of June 15th I notice that you refer to me as "The International Sunshine secretary of England." This is not correct, inasmuch as I have no official connection with the International Sunshine Society,—of which, indeed, I had never even heard when my Guild was first instituted. I have, now, adopted the name of "Sunshine," am a member of the International Society for which I have the greatest esteem—and my relation's with the International are of the pleasantest, and happiest nature,—but I certainly cannot lay claim to being one of the officials of this most excellent society.

I think it only right to give you this information, as you are evidently under a mistake.

MARION FINDLAY.

("Marie," of the Sunshine Guild).

Miss Marion Findlay was the founder of the Sunshine Guild in the "Family Herald," an English paper.

OBJECTS

To scatter "Sunshine" everywhere.
 To "Feed" and "Clothe" some hungry child.
 To gratify the wish of some invalid.
 To maintain the "Fresh Air Home" at St. Louis, for the working woman and girl.

GIVE WHAT YOU CAN

It was only a sunny smile,
 And little it cost in giving,
 It scattered the night
 Like morning light,
 And made the day worth living.
 Through life's dull warp a woof it wove
 In shining colors of light and love,
 And the angels smiled as they watched
 above,
 Yet little it cost in giving.



Sunshine Lassies who made Presentation to Sir Wilfrid and Sir Daniel at the Exhibition

It was only a kindly word,
 And a word that was lightly spoken;
 Yet not in vain,
 For it stilled the pain,
 Of a heart that was nearly broken.
 It strengthened a fate beset by fears,
 And groping blindly through mists of tears,
 For light to brighten the coming years,
 Although it was lightly spoken.

It was only a helping hand,
 And it seemed of little availing,
 But its clasp was warm,
 And it saved from harm
 A sister whose strength was failing.
 Its touch was tender as angel wings,
 But it rolled the stone from the hidden
 springs
 And pointed the way to higher things,
 Though it seemed of little availing.

The best and truest friend and adviser
 for a girl is her mother.
 The first duty of the Sunshine child
 is to love and trust her father and mother.

GOOD TASTE

Dear Friends:—It is my sincere belief that the foundation of happiness and peace in the house is a bright, cheerful and happy countenance.

Those who are continually cheerful do much to oil the wheels of life, and make them run smoothly. A happy, smiling face frightens away hopelessness and despair, and brings sunshine and joy to those around.

As unexpected flowers, which spring up along our path, full of freshness, fragrance, and beauty, brighten and beautify it, so do smiling faces and kindly words and sweet dispositions make glad the home, and bring peace and blessing to every member of the family. No matter how humble the home if there is kindness and love it will become the dearest spot on earth to all within its walls.

The girl with good taste will never hurt any one's feelings either by word or deed. She will never under any circumstances be selfish, or wound the feelings of her friends.

She will never ridicule anyone or make them "feel small" by a mischievous desire to poke fun at them when other people are present.

She will never take a mean advantage of anyone, and she will always be ready to help others.

Good taste is nothing more or less than to possess an infinite capacity for setting people at their ease, and never doing anything that will jar even upon the sensitive feeling of others. To have perfect good taste is to be tactful, and to be tactful is to happily possess a perfect sense of the fitness of things.

The girl with good taste is always popular not because she wears well-chosen clothes but because she knows how to treat other people. Gentleness in deed and word is the test of womanliness

I have written about the "Sunshine Boy," and the "Sunshine Girl" and the "Sunshine Young Woman". And this week I will write of the

The Sunshine Husband

A cheerful husband makes the heart glad.

Some men have a way of being cheery companions, full of gaiety and good fellowship when they are with friends; but directly they enter their own door it is the signal for depressing looks and unnecessary fault finding.

There is no hearty laugh or word of greeting for the children. The little ones perhaps run away shyly and whisper. "Daddy has come home. We mustn't make a noise." The tired wife, weary with her day's work and responsibilities of young children, catching the spirit of his gloom, greets him only with a tired smile, and continues to lay the supper in silence.

In reality, she is pining for a few words of cheering sympathy from her partner, but she has not the heart to be bright, besides, perhaps it might annoy him. What a picture! Husbands should not throw off their good spirits directly they arrive home. On the contrary, it is due to wives and children that they bring a spirit of gladness into the home.

Husbands should be sunshiny, should bring a ray of sunshine into their homes. Their entrance into the house should be the signal for the children to give a joyful cry of delight, each eager to be the first to give "Daddy" welcome. The wife should be able to say, "nothing matters now he has come home to cheer me." What music can be sweeter to a father's ears than the sound of childish voices crying

"Daddy Has Come Home"

This will not be if daddy is gloomy. Be a sunshiny husband. When you are at home be full of sunshine—learn to smile, to give the kindly word of thanks and appreciation of the comforts prepared for you by the loving, anxious wife and those dear to you will long for your return and miss you while away. All gloomy husbands should join our Sunshine Circle and learn to live on "Cheer Up Street."

I expect my readers will wonder why "Margaret" has given this lecture but I have met a gloomy husband this week and I felt so sorry and so disappointed for the wife that with the poet I said:

Thank God for the man who is cheerful
 In spite of life's troubles, I say,
 Who sings of a bright to-morrow,
 Because of the clouds to-day,
 His life is a beautiful sermon,
 And this is the lesson to me—
 Meet trials with smiles and they vanish
 Face cares with a song and they flee.

Yours lovingly,
 MARGARET.

FRESH AIR HOME

The following visitors registered Saturday:—Mrs. Mills, Miss Martin, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Freedman, Miss Salesky, Miss Ethel Brooks, Miss B. Brooks, Miss Jean McDonald, Master Boyd, Donald; Miss Minnie Irvine, Miss Kennedy, Pipestone; Miss Josling, Miss Alda, Mr. Donald, Mrs. Batter.

MRS WICK ON "MAKING UP YOUR MIND"

It oughtn't to be the bugbear it is to so many folks, seein' that their minds are their own, an' nobody can't deny them the castin' vote, as you might say, of the process, an' it's a thing they've got to do most days.

But bless me, you'll see them shyin' at it like a scared horse to the end of their lives, an' never makin' up their minds at all ef there's anybody at hand to do it for them. I know a woman who can't even decide what bonnet she'll wear to chapel, Sundays, without consultin' every member of her fam'ly; an' then she's mis'rab' ef they don't all pitch on the same one, an' she's got to settle which to foller. Of course you can play that game once too often, like the prophets of Baal, who would go on haltin' between two opinions, in spite of Elijah beggin' them not, till it came to fire from Heaven settlin' the question once fer all, an' them with it.

Indecision

To my thinkin', indecision comes in the first place from a habit of lettin' your mind make up you. It's a deal easier, an' comfortabler, in one sense, to drift with currants, than to keep a good grip on your oars, takin' advantage of this swell an' stemmin' that one. By'nbye, ef you drift constant enough, you'll get to think it doesn't really matter ef you don't arrive anywhere in pertickler; an' when the time comes that you do want to row somewhere, you'll be that out of practice that your job'll be almost beyond you. Habit's responsible fer most of our failures, ef we come to look to the bottom of them.

An' I think there's two things that start the habit of not bein' able to make up your mind, an' one's laziness and the other's cowardice.

It's a fatal thing to let your mind get lazy. I've often thought it's queer how folks'll wash their hands an' faces, an, clean their teeth an' brush their hair every day as a matter of course; but expect their minds to look after themselves in the matter of keepin' up to the mark. I'm not speakin' of acquirin' book-learnin', fer the Lord's never seen fit to put much chance of that in my way; but I do hold that ef you want your mind to stay broad, fer instance, or fresh to take in new ideas, or ready to help you ef there's somethin' to be decided on, you've got to give it a daily wash an' brush up, in a manner of speakin', in those respects.

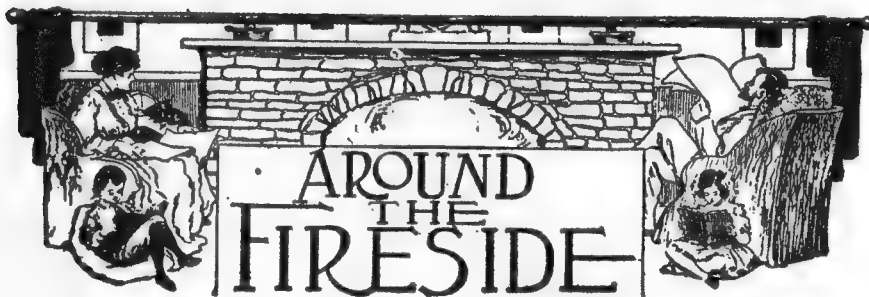
Cowardice

An' cowardice is as big a put-back to makin' up your mind as laziness. Nobody can't deny that the process isn't often a pleasant one—I'm referrin' to the actual makin' up, apart from whether the thing you're decidin' about is disagreeable or not. You know perfectly well that d'rectly you've fixed upon one way, all the points in favor of the other will rise up so overwhelmin' that you'll feel you've made a mighty mistake; an' even supposin' it's not too late to alter, you know et you do, that all that's in favor of the way you drop will rise up just as allurin', an' you'll wonder what persessed you to change. An' often, of course, what you're deliberatin' about is somethin' you can't go back on when once decided, an' you're scared at the thought of lockin' the gate behind you, as you might say, an' throwin' away the key.

But when all's said an' done, it's a blessin' that we can't none of us get out of the performance. There's little things an' big things in everyb'ry's life that nob'ry in the world but themselves can settle, an' I've sometimes Wondered of obligin' them to make up their minds occasional is the Lord's way of preservin' a mite of individuality fer the folks who'd be nothin' more'n shadders of those around them ef they hadn't it to do.

Makes lighter,
 whiter, better
 flavored bread
 —produces
 more loaves
 to barrel.

**PURITY
 FLOUR**



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

THE FAMILY BUDGET AND AMUSEMENTS

"Better late than never" comes the discovery of the true reason why men behave so meanly towards their wives in the way of making allowances and other necessary concessions.

An eminent lawyer, says Harper's Bazar, not long since declared in a public speech that "it was a scandal of his profession that men achieving fortune late in life and often desiring to make new matrimonial alliances, were empowered to make the meanest settlements upon their old wives who had shared their early struggles, so deeply ingrained in the fabric of the law was disregard for the wife as a joint earner in the family wealth." It is an ugly accusation against the law, said this lawyer, and it will be a laborious process to amend such a law, but it is possible for every man to improve upon the condition without compulsory law. For man, he continued, in spite of the presumptive emancipation of woman, is still the head of the family and still retains the prerogative of making up the family budget; or instead of budget read the allowance for family expenses.

No normal man marries planning to treat his wife like a scoundrel after twenty years or so. What makes him so often do it is because he has not shared his amusements with her. They share troubles and privations, perforce. In the beginning they "save" on amusements, which are luxuries. The wife stays at home working hard, sometimes spending days without a soul to speak to other than her little ones. Her husband, meantime, has had hours of intercourse more or less stimulating and agreeable with his fellows. In the evening he is perhaps at first content to sit at home. Presently he finds it dull sitting at home with a quiet wife. He thinks it is Mary who is dull, as she has every reason for being. Money is a bit easier; he goes out alone. Ten or fifteen years later comes the tragedy. He wants a new wife. He and his kind have laws readily made which will give him a new wife and he gives the old wife—just what he pleases, or as the lawyer said, he treats her like a scoundrel. The lawyer's remedy for this unfortunate condition is for married men early in life to make an allowance, however small, to be spent in amusements and to religiously see to it that the wife shares in the amusements. On no account must he selfishly appropriate it all to himself for such a course is bound to feed his selfishness and very soon render him unfit to be the head of the family.

HOME TREATMENT FOR CLOCKS

A young man, connected with a jewelry store, told us that many times all a disabled clock needed was a bath of kerosene. The living-room clock, having been out of order for two years, was about to be consigned to the ash-barrel, so I experimented on that. The works were carefully lifted out, a cupful of kerosene poured over them, and then they were put back in place. Soon the clock was ticking away and striking the hours. I did not attempt taking the works out of the small clocks, but used less oil and drained it off quickly.

My little bed-room clock would only run eighteen hours, and lost ten minutes a day. I treated this with about a tablespoonful of kerosene. Now it runs the whole twenty-four hours and keeps almost perfect time. Another pretty little clock refused to tick except when lying face downward. This was treated in the same way and keeps such good time that it no longer hides its face. The last was a travelling clock, which had never kept satisfactory time and for two months had been silent. We were much pleased when this one responded beautifully after the kerosene bath, and to our surprise keeps such correct time that all the household

consult it. One needs to use judgment about amount of kerosene according to size of clock and length of time it has been out of order.

ANOTHER STEPMOTHER'S STORY

Ten years ago I was confronted with the problem of bringing up two little girls not my own. The children were very young, pretty and good, still I was not happy in my undertaking. This was largely due to the feeling of being under scrutiny, open to criticism, and different from others.

When, four years ago, an opportunity came to leave my Western city for one in the South, I consulted the children in question, and we determined that no one in future should know the true state of affairs. Both children were heartily tired of being pointed out as unfortunates possessing a stepmother. (How I loath that word!)

Our innocent game of bluff has worked wonders. We are accepted as an exceptionally happy and united family, as we are. My own two little girls, of five and eight years, live in blissful ignorance, while the other children have grown to feel a personal pride in me, and I in them.

On my immediate right is a family, consisting of father, two young daughters, a stepmother, and her little son. I long to

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND

The numbers of scholars at the Scottish schools increased from 811,000 in 1907 to 812,346 in 1908, and the average attendance from 711,228 to 712,076. Of every 100 of the average number of scholars in attendance 51 were boys and 49 girls. Since the introduction of higher grade schools in 1900, the schools have increased from 27, with an average attendance of 2,561 in that year, to 169 schools in 1908 with an average attendance of 19,932. The number of students in training centres is 3,220. Singing is taught in 3,281 schools out of 3,312, and in all but 45 of these it was taught from notes. Continuation classes are well established now, the number of students last year being over 101,000. In country districts, owing in part to remoteness and severity of weather, but also a good deal to greater lethargy on the part of the managers many classes spring up for one session only to cease the next.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE FRIVOLOUS

Our besetting sin is to be too serious and set too high a value upon sobriety. I hold a brief for pure fun. Laughter is wholesome; mirth does more good than medicine. Not merley when we are on a holiday, but in mid-current of the daily round we are the better for an interlude of amusement. The person who was born without a sense of humor is greatly to be pitied. No situation is intolerable if one can see the fun in it. When I hear or see condemnation of a girl's gaiety I am forced to the conviction that the grave censor has never had a girlhood worth the name or else was born under a baleful star. Immoderate giggling belongs to a transient phase and should not be reproved when children are in their early teens; rather it should be rejoiced in, and their elders look back in tender wistfulness on their own days of such thoughtless delight. Be as frivolous



—Mrs. H. G. Ahern and Master Jack "rounding up" the Live Stock at Claresholm, Alta.—

help the well-meaning, tactless little woman, but she is convinced that no happiness ever came through second marriages, and proof of the contrary is impossible, as I guard my secret as my life.—L.I.

SILENCE AND HOME LIFE

There is one thing that is conducive to peace and harmony in home life, and that is, silence. In the best regulated homes there is a certain amount of friction, especially if all the members of the family have a strong individuality. The member of the family who cultivates the habit of remaining silent when there is real or imaginary provocation for "saying things" has an advantage.

Silence has two advantages: It gives a certain amount of temperamental strength to the one who does not speak, and no one's feelings are hurt. The quiet, self-contained woman is the type that most people appreciate and respect.

There is another advantage in silence. There is no greater mistake than to discuss wrongs and grievances, real or imaginary, in family life, or as an individual, especially at the table. A certain amount of talk is necessary, but when a thing is once settled, it is better to let the subject drop.

The place to cultivate virtues is not in the community or the outside world, it is right in the home circle.

as you please, dear maiden and matron, in the summer days and be assured that in its place frivolity is the sunshine that dances on the wave. Some of the most portentous people one meets, people solemn and severe, and given to frowning, are fools underneath their masks. Some of the lightest-hearted, gayest and most winsome in their capacity for seeing fun and making it are among the great and wise. If one has no native sense of humor, one should endeavor by every legitimate means to acquire it. An evening spent at a play from which the first act to the last scintillates with jests and irresistibly provokes mirth is a boon to tired folk; so, too, is an hour with a novel in which the serious underlying purpose is illuminated by flashes of fun. On a summer day or a winter afternoon, for that matter, no one will be the worse for reading so bright a little book as "The Professional Aunt," "The Lady of the Declaration" or "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." One passage in Mr. Winston Churchill's "Modern Chronicle" easily stands out as the best in the book. It will be recalled as the entrance into an hotel dining-room of the dignified Mrs. Holt with Honora and Mr. Brent in her wake. The occasion was not frivolous, precisely; on the contrary, far from it, but the treatment and the incident cause a smile whenever they are mentioned. Do be a little frivolous,

if you can, gentle reader, at the breakfast-table, and whether you are at home, on a visit or spending your vacation in a place of popular resort, begin your day with a little sparkling crescendo of mirth and good nature.

PANTOUM OF THE VIRTUOUS HOUSEWIFE

By MARY ELEANOR ROBERTS

It's Bridget's Sunday out,
I must keep the children neat;
Aunt Hannah will come no doubt,
She never eats potted meat.

I must keep the children neat;
The sitting-room's in a mess,
She never eats potted meat,
And Susy has torn her dress.

The sitting-room's in a mess;
I'll pick up the baby's blocks,
And Susy has torn her dress,
I ought to lengthen her frocks.

I'll pick up the baby's blocks;
I wish their clothes would last,
I ought to lengthen her frocks,
The children grow so fast.

I wish their clothes would last;
I'll alter my last year's hat;
The children grow so fast,
You can always count on that.

I'll alter my last year's hat;
We're always short of cash,
You can always count on that,
And Roger is tired of hash.

We're always short of cash;
I think it is very queer;
And Roger is tired of hash,
And even sausage is dear.

I think it is very queer;
The water-back's sprung a leak!
And even sausage is dear;
Seven breakfasts a week!

The water-back's sprung a leak
On Sunday of all the days!
Seven breakfasts a week!
I have to make mayonnaise.

On Sunday of all the days
Aunt Hannah will come no doubt;
I have to make mayonnaise,
It's Bridget's Sunday out.

LIFTING AN INVALID

In caring for a helpless invalid, but one who can sit in a chair and be moved from place to place, it is often difficult to know how to move her easily. I recently saw a device which seemed to solve the problem. A strip of crash about a yard long was passed under the knees and pushed well back under the thighs. The invalid was then lifted by two persons. The one on the right took the end of the crash in the left hand, slipped the right hand under the invalid's right arm; the one on the left reversed the hands, taking the crash in the right hand. The invalid was then lifted easily and without pain from one chair to another. This particular invalid was suffering from a very painful disease. Various plans had been tried for lifting her, but this was the only successful one.

NO JAIL, NO LIQUOR, NO COURT, IN ICELAND

Iceland has no jail, no penitentiary; there is no court, and only one policeman. Not a drop of alcoholic liquor is made on the island, and its 78,000 people are total abstainers, since they will not permit any liquor to be imported.

There is not an illiterate person on the island, not a child ten years old unable to read, the system of public schools being practically perfect.

There are special seminaries and colleges, several good newspapers, and a printing establishment which every year publishes a number of books on various lines. In Iceland every woman, maid or matron, over twenty-five years of age has a vote.

In Denmark, the country to which Iceland pays tribute an organization of small farmers, with 40,000 members, has passed a resolution in favor of women's suffrage.

LITTLE WEATHER PROPHETS

If you go out in the morning and find the ants busily engaged in clearing out their nests and dragging the sand and bits

Piano Bargains That Are Bargains

Have you a favorite make of piano?

Are you waiting until you can get that particular make at a very low price?

The chances are that you will find it right now in our Exchange Department. Over 40 instruments, representing nearly all the well-known manufacturers.

No other house offers so much quality in used pianos at such reasonable prices.

Write for particulars

The Mason and Risch Piano Co. Limited

Factory Branch: 356 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

of earth to the surface, you may be sure, no matter how cloudy it is, that there will be no rain that day, and possibly for several days. If, however, in the afternoon you see the ants hurrying back to their nests, and the sentinels hunting up the stragglers and urging them to go home, you may be certain that there will be rain that afternoon or night. How the ants know, we have no idea, but they do know.

Three little rules we all should keep
To make life happy and bright:
Smile in the morning, smile at noon,
And keep on smiling at night!

TO LIFT OR TO LEAN

There are two kinds of people on earth to-day,
Just two kinds of people, no more, I say,
Not the saint and the sinner, for 'tis well understood
The good are half bad and the bad are half good;
Not the rich and the poor, for to count a man's wealth
You must first know the state of his conscience and health;
Not the humble and proud, for in life's little span
Who puts on vain airs is not counted a man;
Not the happy and sad, for the swift-flying years
Bring each man his laughter and each man his tears.
No! the two kinds of people on earth that I mean
Are the people who lift and the people who lean.
Where'er you go you will find the world's masses
Are always divided in just these two classes;
And, oddly enough, you find, too, I ween,
There is only one lifter to twenty who lean.
In what class are you? Are you easing the load
Of overtaxed lifters who toil down the road?
Or are you a leaner, who lets others bear
Your portion of labor and worry and care?
—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

THE INTRUSIVE MRS. TURK (A Small Boy's Complaint)

By ETTA ANTHONY BAKER

A lady came to stay with us,
An' she was nice as nice could be;
She looked at all my toys an' games,
An' read my story-books to me.
She said, "Yes, sir," an' "please," to pa,
An' let me play right close to ma;
But suddenly she changed off, so!
I'm anxious now to have her go.

She came into my room one day,
Before I'd buttoned all my clothes,
An' laughed, an' soothed my face, an' said:
"It's out of joint—poor little nose!"
I got the lookin'-glass to see,
But it was straight as straight could be!
An' then she took me in to mother,
An' showed me a — new — baby — brother!

An' now she bosses us about—
She won't let me go near my mother.
Why, even pa, he has to mind!
She acts just like she owned my brother.
Pa says: "She rules the roost, my dear."
We'll grin an' bear it while she's here."
But when that Mrs. Turk does go,
Won't we enjoy our baby, though!



No. 8747—A Simple but Effective Model. Girl's Dress. Blue cashmere, with blue and green plaid silk for trimming was used for this design which will be equally suitable for flannel, gingham, chambray, or linen. The waist is plain with centre back closing and may be finished with a collar, or with the band trimming. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes, 8, 10, 12, 14 years. It requires 4½ yds. of 36 inch material for the 12 year size.

WINDTHORST FAIR SUCCESSFUL

A Windthorst, Sask., wire of August 9 said: Windthorst's second annual summer fair was a decided success. Weather conditions and all that would serve to promote the success of the fair in every way, favored the day, and crowds of visitors from the surrounding and outlying districts flocked to the exhibition grounds to the number of about 1,500. The number and quality of the exhibits bore evidence of the fact that this district can produce the very best of horses, cattle, swine, poultry and vegetables, while it may truthfully be said that the industrial part of the exhibition was one of the finest of any show held in the neighborhood so far this year. The judging commenced soon after nine o'clock and continued well into the afternoon, the judges sent by the government giving every satisfaction to all concerned.

Special mention should be made of the excellent quality and condition of the ex-

Some People Want Quality

others price.
Sensible people get both when they buy



If you don't find this Tea superior to what you have been using, please return it and get your money refunded.

hibit in the horse and cattle classes, especially the pedigree stock, which brought out congratulatory remarks from the judges and visitors. The swine class, too produced some exceedingly fine exhibits, whilst all sections of the sheep class brought entries. A splendid variety of poultry was also shown. The industrial exhibition in the school, which included domestic products, vegetables, fruits, flowers, art and fancy work, was represented in almost all sections named in the prize list, and judging from the commendable reports that were to be heard on all sides, this important part of the fair may be considered as being equally successful with the remainder of the show.

An excellent program of horse racing, flat races and baseball and football matches occupied the remainder of the afternoon and evening.

The judges were T. R. Baker, of Regina; P. Robertson, of Wellwood; Mrs. T. W. Wright, Grenfell; Dr. W. Elliott, Wolseley; A. T. Claxton, Grenfell, and Mr. Olson, Wolseley.

REVENUE INCREASES.

For the first four months of the present fiscal year Canada's revenue shows an increase of \$5,625,148 over the corresponding period of last year. For the same period the expenditure on the revenue account increased by \$1,258,651, while the capital expenditure has decreased by \$631,884, leaving a net betterment of over five millions.

For four months the total revenue has been \$35,655,439, the custom receipts totalling \$23,005,748, or \$5,087,918 better than last year. The expenditure on the consolidated fund account has been \$22,044,077, and on the capital account \$5,797,337. The excess of the receipts over the total expenditure has been \$7,804,025. Indications point to a surplus this year of revenue over all ordinary expenditure even larger than last year's record surplus of twenty-two millions. For the month of July the revenue totalled \$9,320,586, an increase of \$883,148 over July of last year. The expenditure on the consolidated fund account has increased by \$1,242,290, and on the capital account by \$232,380.

The net public debt of the Dominion, at the end of the month was \$328,615,687.

MY OWN DARLING

By MARTHA SHEPPARD LIPINCOTT

With all thy faults I love thee
In many little ways,
Thou art the dearest, sweetest,
Who in my memory stays,
I never can forget thee,
Part of my life thou art,
My heart would soon be breaking
If I from thee should part.

I cannot live without thee,
For Oh! I love thee so,
The joy of my existence
But when with thee, I know,
Life seems so sad and lonely
When thou art nowhere near,
And I am filled with longing,
Thy gentle voice, to hear.

My soul cries out in yearning
For one I love so well,
The joy that thou canst bring me,
My heart can never tell.
No one can be so precious
Or half so dear to me,
For thou art my beloved
And I belong to thee.

REALLY CROWDED

A friend was complaining the other day to Captain Barber, Port Captain of the State pilots, about the crowded condition of the steamboat on which he recently made a trip.

"Four in a room?" cried Barber. "That's nothing. You should have traveled in the days of the gold rush to California. I remember one trip out of New York we carried more than one thousand passengers, and if you put fifty on that ship to-day there'd be a holler that would reach Washington and make trouble for somebody. To show you how crowded it was, and what 'crowded' really means, three days out from New York a chap walked up to the old man and said: 'Captain, you really must find me a place to sleep.'

"Where in thunder have you been sleeping until now?" asked the old man. "Well," said the fellow, 'you see, it's this way: 'I've been sleeping on a sick man, but he's getting better now and won't stand for it much longer.'"

WOULD BE SHOT

A story is told of a well-known Sheffield tenor, who, when asked to sing at a dinner, although he had no music with him went on to the platform to try, he did his best, but he broke down in the middle and retired. He was cheered up by an elderly man, who tapped him on the shoulder and said:—

"Never mind, lad, tha's done thy best; but t' feller as asked thee to sing owt to be shot!"

HOW TO SECURE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to The Pattern Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers.

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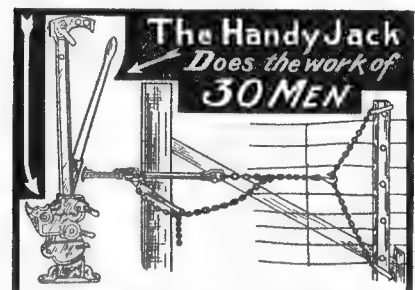
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Is a Combination Lifting Jack and Wire Fence Stretcher. Equals any on the market, both in ease of operation and quantity of wire stretched; costs less and has a dozen other uses besides. Pulls posts, mends and stretches single wire, sets tires, heads barrels, presses cider, lifts the heaviest loaded wagon, traction engine or small building. Easily operated, light in weight, 22 pounds. Works in any position, either pushing, pulling, lifting or pressing. Ever ready and always "Handy." Every farmer wants one and, at the price, cannot afford to be without. Guaranteed five years. AGENTS WANTED for every farming community. Make \$10.00 a day. No talking required, machine sells itself, thousands being sold. Write today for further particulars of this machine or the agency. Postcard brings it all.

HANDY JACK MFG. CO., Sarnia, Ont.

Hay We have 6,000 tons Prairie Hay, and 1,500 tons Timothy. Get our prices and act quick.

Oats We buy and sell carload lots, loose or sacked; also Mill Feed of every kind.

Potatoes Don't forget to write us when you are in the market to buy or sell.

WILTON, GOODMAN & CO.

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BATES'

Mail Order Shoe House

Why not buy your footwear by mail?
I can save you from
75c. to \$1.00 per pair
Write for Catalogue

289 Portage Avenue
WINNIPEG - - - - - Man.

Co-operation -- Colorado Apples; Virginia Potatoes; Retail Stores

Continued from Page 10

conducted on a strictly co-operative plan.

Fifteen years ago, the first "Rochdale" store—a small, local affair—was started in the San Joaquin Valley. At present there are nearly fifty retail co-operative stores in California. There are several in Washington and Oregon, but they are independent of those in California. The Rochdale Wholesale Company occupies a good brick building on Commercial street in San Francisco. Its capital stock is held by the several retail societies, and it looks especially to their trade; but like the retail stores, it sells to any and every one who will buy. The retail stores are in the main small establishments. Their capital stock is divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and each member subscribes to one share and has one vote. However, any one who seems likely to make a desirable member and hasn't the hundred dollars handy may buy a share by paying down ten or twenty dollars, meeting the remainder in partial payments. An association is formed and a store started wherever about forty persons will come in, giving a capital of four thousand dollars.

Aggregate sales of the retail stores last year amounted to about two million dollars. The growth of the movement has been slow.

Growth Slow

During the last three years the Rochdale movement in California has grown but little. Those connected with it, however, feel that it has now accumulated a fund of experience that will serve as the foundation for a much larger growth. The problems have been pretty well worked out, the co-operators think, and they have discovered pretty definitely how to run a co-operative store and how not to. A weekly paper, The Co-operative Journal, published at Oakland, is devoted to the enterprise, and a more organized effort to push the movement is in sight. Some of these stores handle drygoods, boots and shoes, and other lines; but much the greater part of the trade is in groceries. The Wholesale Company and many of the retail associations practically confine themselves to that line. Practice differs somewhat among the retail stores, but usually, out of the profits, eight per cent. is paid in dividends on the stock and the balance is distributed among members in proportion to their purchases.

In the Northwest is a large co-operative merchandising enterprise—decidedly the largest, I believe, in the country. Under the auspices of the Right Relationship League, with headquarters in Minneapolis, about one hundred local retail co-operative stores have been organized in the last five years, and nearly all of them are now in successful operation. The stores have a aggregate membership of about eight thousand, ninety-five per cent. of the members being farmers.

Minnesota Movement

The Right Relationship League itself has no capital stock and is incorporated "not for profit." Its main function is to preach co-operation, organize the local stores and furnish, in general, a rallying point for the movement. It is endorsed by the secretary of the University of Minnesota and other disinterested judges who have examined its work. Whenever it is proposed to establish a co-operative store the league advocates taking over some existing store whose proprietor is willing to join the co-operative movement. Its rules are: Before starting get enough members—farmers and others—so that their patronage will at least pay all expenses of the store. Let each member subscribe one hundred to one thousand dollars of capital stock, but give each member only one vote, regardless of the amount of stock held. Choose a manager of known business ability; let him manage the daily business according to his best judgment, and hold him responsible for results. Buy and sell for cash; "credit business is a curse alike to those who give it and those who accept it." Sell all goods at the prevailing market price, the same price to everybody, members and non-members alike. Out of net profits, after setting aside a reserve fund, pay a reasonable fixed dividend, say six per cent., on capital stock; divide the remaining profits among members and patrons who are not members in proportion

tion to the amount each has purchased at the store, but give members twice as much proportionately as non-members.

Mistakes in Methods

Of course, each local store-owning organization is legally independent and the rules laid down by the league have not always been followed. Some of the stores, for example decline to divide profits with non-member patrons; but the greatest stumbling-blocks, I infer have been selling on credit and poor bookkeeping. At the league's third annual meeting, in January, 1909, Secretary E. M. Tousley said: "Paying the long price for goods bought on long credit, loss of the cash discount, paying interest on borrowed money, and so on, all tend to a very large loss of profits, to say nothing of loss of reputation and commercial standing, and the loss by bad accounts. The credit system is not co-operation."

Of late the league has been busy organizing a wholesale store the capital stock of which will be held by the various retail stores, thus further extending the co-operative principle. It has also succeeded in organizing an auditing department for the purpose of introducing an adequate and uniform system of book-keeping in all the retail stores, and of giving their books a thorough expert auditing yearly.

Troubles Always

The league stores have had their troubles, of course, with inexperienced and incompetent managers; but they have learned by experience, and through the league each store may benefit by the experience of all. The league publishes a monthly magazine, Co-operation, which is energetically and intelligently devoted to the interests of the movement. Probably the best measure of the success of the movement is found in its steady growth. Two years ago there were forty-six stores with not quite twenty-four hundred members. One year ago there were seventy-four stores with nearly five thousand members. Now there are about a hundred stores with nearly eight thousand members. In addition to a Co-operative Wholesale Store the league proposes to introduce co-operative marketing, in the Twin Cities, of its members' produce, such as butter and eggs.

At the annual visit to the experimental farm at Lacombe, before a gathering of at least one thousand people, Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, made an important announcement concerning the agricultural education of the province. Mr. Marshall promised that as interest in scientific agriculture grows in this province more experimental farms and courses in agriculture, possibly schools and colleges for the training along the most scientific lines of men who desire to perfect themselves in agriculture, would be instituted. "But I am in no hurry to have established in this province universities or colleges with four years' course which will turn out professors of agriculture who will leave the farm to take up professorships," he added. "We want to educate our men on the farms, not to educate them off the farms."

Other speakers at the farm were G. H. Hutton, the superintendent, Senator Talbot, who acted as chairman, W. F. Puffer, M. P. P., E. Michener, M. P. P., E. J. Fream, secretary of the U. F. A., H. A. Craig, superintendent of fairs and institutes, and W. F. Stevens, Live stock commissioner. Possibly the most important speech, outside of that of the minister of agriculture, was made by Mr. Stevens, who in the course of his address said: "There are certain important questions which will have to be solved by the live stock dealers or there will be great losses in this province. Hay is going to be very scarce in some parts of the province and every blade of grass should be saved on account of this scarcity. In some bushy districts hay is being wasted, while animals will die of want in other parts before the winter is over." They say that the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is conferring the greatest boon to humanity, but I say that the man in the province who is deserving of most praise this year is he who saves and husbands two blades of natural grass where one was saved in past years. It will pay to save the hay too." The excursion was a very enjoyable one and there is every prospect that next year the crowds will be considerably increased in size.

The Home Bank of Canada QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum upon the paid up Capital Stock of The Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending August 31st, 1910, and the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Thursday, Sept. 1st next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to 31st August, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto, July 31st, 1910.

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Summary of The Week's News of The World

WILLIAM J. GAYNOR

Tuesday morning, August 9, William Jay Gaynor, mayor of New York, boarded the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm du Grosse for a vacation trip to European points. While standing on the deck of the steamship he was approached by an old man, a former city employee, who drew a revolver and fired three shots at the mayor. One of the bullets took effect in his neck and for a time it was thought that the wound would prove fatal. Present reports, however, dispel all fears of death and point to a speedy recovery unless complications set in.

Gaynor boarded the ship, to say the most, a man well known as the head of America's largest city and for the reforms he had been connected with. He will leave the hospital a famous man and popular idol; famous because he came close to being a martyr to the cause of administrative cleanliness; popular because all who suffer in the cause of righteousness achieve popularity.

And upon his recovery he will continue his policy of a pure administration of civic affairs (those who know his temperament have no doubt that he will) and will become more famous as a reform mayor than not even an assassin's bullet could daunt. Then the next step will be a logical one. The right Democrat will have no trouble in being elected governor of the State of New York and Gaynor will probably prove the right man. Then it is only a very short step to being Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States. That's about far enough to carry the stricken mayor at this time.

Mayor Gaynor is an exceptionally interesting character and it will not be the fault of the newspapers if the population to the uttermost sections of the nation to the south, don't hear everything of interest about him. A little over a year ago he became mayor of Gotham, being elected by a combination of Tammany hall and Independent voters. Tammany chiefs looked askance at Gaynor as their candidate for the mayoralty, but they were up against a strong Republican organization and needed the Independent vote. So they backed William Jay, hoping to be able to control him after the election. He was elected but alas for their hopes.

When firmly situated in the chair he paid even less attention to the whims of the chiefs than do the leaders of the Lord's Day Alliance. He proved a demon for investigation and a solid champion of civic righteousness. The incapable man or the purchasable man had no place in his bright lexicon. Every department of the administration came under his eye, the police force receiving special attention. For years the guardians of the peace had had the very remunerative habit of collecting tribute from saloonmen, resorts in the under-world and from every other channel where graft could be begged or extorted. The police, long under the protecting wing of the ward rulers, regarded this graft as a just perquisite of their office. Not so the doughty mayor. "Stop it," he ordered. Some ceased their operations. Others thought the mayor was bluffing. Woe were they. Daily the axe dropped and one or a dozen of the graft artists found themselves minus their respective official heads. Graft has been practically eliminated from the New York police force.

So it fared with the other departments. One by one incompetent and useless employees were sent out to look for other means of gaining a livelihood. The pay roll was pared down to a less portentous but far more respectable size. Of course some of those who were ordered to get out and work for a living were, to say the least, rather disgruntled over their dismissal. They did not believe in civic cleanliness, for in civic uncleanness lay their means of gaining an easy living. A civic employee who had been discharged for dishonesty was the man who shot the mayor.

According to reports Mayor Gaynor is just the kind of man one would expect him to be. Although not large he is a fighter through and through. He has a nasty temper when crossed but is kind to and considerate of his friends. Also he is a lover of children and treats them with paternal gentleness whether they are little

rag-muffins he meets in the street or "silver spoon" lads and lassies. He dislikes criticism and dodges newspaper men. But just the same the newspaper men have been giving him a lot of good advertising.

Mayor of New York, victim of would-be assassin, popular idol, governor of New York, then, president of the United States, will possibly be his history.

A SCREAM ARTIST

Chicago, Aug. 11.—At a picnic of one of the societies in Chicago the other day a new kind of prize contest was introduced. The committee offered a prize of \$10 to the lady giving the loudest scream—not necessarily in the highest key, but the kind which would make help come on the run in case of peril.

This offer resulted in 150 women lining up for the contest, which proved to be by far the most interesting one on the list. The display of lung power exceeded all expectation, nothing like it having been heard since the big Indian outbreak in 1862.

Finally one of the ladies so far exceeded all the others who had tried that the 50 or 60 who were awaiting their turn refused to try. They said it would be useless. The judges thought so too, and quickly passed the money out to the winner, a married lady named Mrs. Emma Stark.

—News Item



SCREAMING

Niagara gently hurls to sleep
Us when we tired are;
The baby squalling o'er our head
A murmur is afar:
The thunderclap; the greaseless wheel;
Where e'en as lovers sighs:
When Emma thrilled a note or two
And won the screaming prize.

Our ear drum split and punctured is;
Our head's rent fore and aft;
Our face is seamed with anguish,
Where once we only laughed.
Still, soft a ray of light doth come
To lighten up the dark;
We dwell in a northland far—
Way south is Mrs. Stark.

—DICK HARTLEY



PROF. WIGGINS DEAD

An Ottawa wire of August 14 said: "The death occurred tonight at his summer home at Britannia Bay of Prof. E. Stone Wiggins who for many years was widely known as a predictor of storms and earthquakes. Prof. Wiggins had a story that all great storms and earthquakes are caused by planetary attractions which shift the earth's center of gravity and give a variable weight to bodies on the earth's surface.

"Deceased, who was 71 years of age, was in his younger days superintendent of education for Prince Edward Island. In 1878 he was an unsuccessful candidate for parliament and subsequently was appointed a clerk in the finance department. Owing to failing health he was superannuated a couple of years ago. In recent years Prof. Wiggins had ceased to make predictions, as he did not relish the notoriety which they brought to him."

HAIL HITS NEWDALE

A Newdale, Man., wire of Aug. 8 said:—A destructive hail storm passed over this territory south of this village Saturday evening. The storm came from the West and the hail extended over an area four miles in width by twelve miles in length. Many farmers were totally hailed out and others partially. The following names compose a partial list of the sufferers: J. D. Adamson, Andrew Anderson, Frank Carrick, J. A. Hopper, J. S. Hooper, W. Blakeston, Watson Lamb, F. N. Lamb, J. J. Lamb, Davidson Jackson, J. A. MacTavish, W. R. MacTavish, T. J. MacTavish, A. B. St. John, James St. John, Harvey Brothers, John S. Troughton, Andy Wilson, T. A. Waddell, T. J. Wadell, R. Wadell, Andy Wadell. These farmers were all hailed out last year and this makes the misfortune doubly severe.

BUILD BIG BRIDGE

Work on the big million-dollar high, level bridge across the Saskatchewan that is to connect Edmonton and Strathcona, the twin cities of northern Alberta, is to be commenced at once. The contract for the approaches and substructure, including all excavation, filling in and cement work, was let Monday afternoon by the C. P. R. to John Gunn & Sons, of Winnipeg. The amount of the contract has not been made public, but it is understood it is to be made up of two or three separate contracts for different parts of the work. The contract for the superstructure will not be let for some time.

When completed the bridge will be the largest and much the most costly in Western Canada with the single exception of the big government bridge across the Fraser at New Westminster. The building of this bridge has been the dream of the two cities for years and has been an active question in civic, provincial and Dominion elections.

The C. P. R. is building the immense structure which is designed to carry railway, street car and vehicular traffic. The greater part of the cost will be defrayed by the railway company but substantial grants have been made by the Dominion government, the provincial government, and both cities.

WILD HORSE ROUND-UP

A Maple Creek dispatch of August 4, said:—The band of wild horses which have been running over the country between the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers for the past 20 years at least, is at last corralled. Many attempts have been made to capture these horses, but they always succeeded in getting away from their pursuers until within the last two months, when the whole band gradually fell captive before the skill of Graham Missingill and his bunch of fearless riders.

The rounding up of the horses followed the report of Dr. Gallivan, Dominion veterinary, to the effect that he believed the horses were affected with glanders and equine syphilis and were a menace on the range. The Dominion government awarded the contract of gathering the horses to Missingill Bros., the well-known South Saskatchewan ranchers. They quickly got together a number of the best riders in the district, and with a string of 150 saddle horses left for the favorite grazing ground of the wild broncos. The party included besides Graham Missingill (captain), Albert Metzger, Nelson Bonnell, George Ireland, Bowman, Evans, Cowell Brooks and Dr. Gallivan, Dominion veterinary.

The horses were found in small bunches in different parts of the country. When a bunch was sighted, a rider would start it up and the animals would invariably run in a large circle, returning to where they started from. The next morning riders would be stationed about five miles apart, at points near the circle. When the men were in position the bunch would start again, the first rider chasing it as fast as possible for the first five miles. When the horses reached the second rider he took after them and kept them on the run until he met the third rider. In this way the wild bunch would be forced to travel as far as 75 miles in a forenoon. When the horses had been running for some time it was an easy matter to pick

the leader. As soon as he was spotted, Albert Metzger, one of the best shots in the country would ride close to the bunch and shoot him. After the horses were thoroughly tired the riders would come together and head them into the saddle string. They were then roped, thrown and hobbled.

After two months hard riding, 180 head were brought into Missingill Bros., where they are being tested for disease. About 50 head, made up of the leaders and those badly injured while being roped and hobbled, were shot on the range. The majority of the horses were small and the bunch represents all ages, from the suckling colt up to 20 years and over. When the animals were being chased the suckling colts would drop out and the mares paid no attention to them whatever.

The unbranded horses are being brought into Maple Creek, and will be offered for sale.

MANITOBA ELEVATOR COMMISSION

Latest returns from the Manitoba Elevator Commission show that twenty-one elevators have been acquired by purchase while ten are being erected. The points where the elevators are located and their capacities appear below:

Purchased	Capacity
Shipping Point	
Gretna	40,000
Hartney	35,000
Souris	35,000
Hamiota	40,000
Swan Lake	24,000
Somerset	17,000
Shoal Lake	40,000
Strathclair	40,000
Dominion City	25,000
MacGregor	25,000
Roland	50,000
Snowflake	30,000
Lauder	25,000
Miami	35,000
Lauder	55,000
Treherne	70,000
Altamont	30,000
Snowflake	25,000
Carman	60,000
Pipestone	25,000
Pleasant Point	30,000
Under Erection	
Bird's Hill Creek	30,000
Cardinal	30,000
Chillon Siding	30,000
Cordova	30,000
Duferne	30,000
Gilbert Plains	30,000
McLean Siding	30,000
Newton Siding	30,000
Riding Mountain	30,000
Rufford Siding	30,000

A SUCCESSFUL COLLEGE

Few educational institutions are receiving the same amount of patronage as the Success Business College of this city. During its first year over 400 students have been enrolled in the various departments.

The curriculum of the College includes all commercial and shorthand subjects, as well as special English and Civil Service. The handsome large free Catalogue issued by the College is being mailed free to any who are interested in the work. The fall term opens on August 29th.

WATER SHORTAGE

An East Grand Forks, Minn. wire of Aug. 04 said:—Farmers living northeast of the city, after losing a good share of the crop because of heat and drouth, have run against another big problem. Continued drouth and heat has caused an unusual lack of water and in some cases the farmers are unable to go ahead with threshing until some arrangements are made for securing water. August Lietie a farmer living near Key West, was in the city yesterday, endeavoring to find some means of securing water so that he can do his threshing. A small stream, known as the Marais, is located in that vicinity, but it has entirely dried up, necessitating the hauling of water from Red lake river below Mallory. This is an unusually long distance to haul water for some of the farmers in a northeasterly direction from this city, but it will undoubtedly have to be done if threshing operations are to continue. The farmers also have to haul water for their cattle, being unable to get a sufficient supply on the farm land.

Weyburn Meeting

Continued from Page 14

to present a few thoughts on our tariff laws. Before entering upon this subject we would express our satisfaction and pleasure in being permitted to welcome so distinguished a personage and one whose personal qualities have so admirably fitted him to discharge the duties of so high a position. We express a wish that your visit to these Western Provinces may be both pleasant and profitable; also that you may long be spared to occupy your present position.

"The subject allotted to me demands plain statements both in regard to this and former governments, but I hope to be plain without being offensive. The four great sources of wealth are the forest, the fisheries, the soil and the mine, but these are unproductive until labor or energy is applied. All wealth is the product of labor applied to nature. A farmer purchases a farm, applies labor in the necessary cultivation of the soil which produces crops or wealth. If the farmer is a free man and owns his land he is entitled to the product of his labor.

"The manufacturer builds his factory establishes the necessary machinery purchases his raw material, applies labor to fit it for the use of man and it becomes wealth. If he is a free man he is entitled to the wealth it produces, or to the products of his own labor.

"Up to this point there is no trouble, but just here the manufacturer steps in and says I must have all of the products of my own labor and also as much as I can get from the other fellow. The farmer says if you come by stealth and appropriate my earnings you are a thief, if you come and take it by force you are a robber and you will be punished as a criminal. Now, the manufacturers were, and still are all honorable men, and did not like the thoughts of being called thief or robber, so they went to the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, who was at this time leader of Her Majesty's loyal opposition, but waiting for a chance to be reinstated as premier. This Sir John was a great man and did many good things. The liberal party do not like to say that he never did wrong, but they will admit that he was a clever and shrewd man. Sir John saw his chance and he said, put me in power again and I shall see that you are allowed to keep your

own earnings and get a good slice from the other fellow.

"But," says the manufacturer, 'what about those names thief and robber?' Sir John replied, 'I shall wipe out those words and put protection in their place.' The manufacturers went to work and with the help of very many farmers, who liked the word 'protection,' not suspecting that in reality it meant freedom from punishment for robbing us of our goods. Sir John was returned to power and protection became the law of our land. Now, with all due respect, I ask, is it not a crime to pass a law to take the earnings from one class and give them to another? If it is wrong for the individual to rob it is wrong to make robbery legal. In 1893 a Liberal convention was held and a platform adopted. Protection was denounced and called by its proper and original name. In 1896, you, Sir Wilfrid, became premier. Since that time you have added a number of articles, among which were binding twine and wire for fencing, to the free list. You have also given us preferential trade with Britain. We do not underestimate what you have done, nor are we ungrateful, but when we expected to lay the axe to the root of the tree and cut it down, you only cut off some of the branches. Now, if it was wrong for the government of Sir John A. Macdonald to pass this law, is it not also wrong for your government to perpetuate the same either as a whole or in part?

"Protection is a great wrong; it makes nations dishonest one with the other. It makes individuals selfish and dishonest. It teaches the mischievous principal that we are to expect to receive value without giving value in return. Now, we appeal to you, Sir Wilfrid, for relief. We are happy to know that you admire the British Free Trade Policy and that you regard Britain in this respect as the light of the world. Again, I say, we look to you for redress.

"Through many years you sought to open up better markets through reciprocity with our neighbors to the South. Your proposals were rejected as often as made. We admired you when you stepped back and said that the next proposal for reciprocity must come from the United States, and set about opening up other markets for us. President Taft now asks for closer trade relations and we hope that your government will be able to secure for us the advantages of this valuable market. We would ask your attention to the duty on Agricultural implements, which we consider as extremely unjust. This seems to be a special tax upon the farmer.

"We, as Grain Growers, are willing to pay our share towards the revenues of our country, but as free men we sternly object to pay tribute to our fellow citizens. We ask no favors. We urge our rights. The manufacturer asks and receives tribute from us. Would there were more of the spirit expressed by one of old who would not even partake of the spoils of war lest some one should say I have made Abraham rich.

"A revenue tariff provides incidental protection and should be sufficient to satisfy the most exacting. The manufacturers first asks for protection for infant industries, afterwards as vested rights. In conclusion I must say, if we are freemen, treat us as such. If we are slaves we ask for freedom. If refused we must demand it. Our resources are not exhausted.

"Again I say our appeal is to you, Sir Wilfrid."

Sir Wilfrid's Reply

Sir Wilfrid in reply took up the questions in the order given. Re co-operative legislation he stated that the Retail Dealers had been incorporated at the last session of parliament, and he saw no reason why the same legislation should not be granted to other parties seeking same. He also stated that Mr. Lloyd-Harris, M. P. had introduced a co-operative bill last session, but same had not gone through owing to Parliament having been prorogued early in May. In reference to the Chilled Meat Industry he stated that he would deal with that more fully when he heard more on the subject in Alberta.

Dealing with the question of the terminal elevators, Sir Wilfrid stated that the farmers had a grievance there, and one which would be remedied at the next session of parliament. He stated that if no other means than government ownership could be devised to remedy this evil, which he admitted existed, he was prepared to accept that. However, he was not

a believer in government ownership of public utilities, but in this case he saw no serious objection to it if no other method could be adopted to bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs. He would, however, like to draw their attention to the fact that, as was shown by recent investigations while the practice of mixing, which was what the farmers complained of, was carried on in the C.N.R. and other terminal elevators it was not carried on in the C.P.R. terminal elevators. This, it had been shown was due to the fact that the C.P.R. elevators were conducted by the company merely in connection with their business as common carriers, while the other elevators were conducted by those interested in dealing in grain.

The same state of affairs as that complained of had at one time existed at Duluth in Minnesota, and it had been found necessary to enact special legislation dealing with the matter. So successfully had that legislation been that the practice had been stopped at that American port, and the men who had engaged in it there were now operating at Fort William and Port Arthur. He believed, however, that what Minnesota had been able to accomplish in this respect could likewise be accomplished in Canada.

He added that as soon as he got back to Ottawa he would call for delegations from the Grain Growers' Associations of the West to go to Ottawa and help in framing legislation, which, he hoped, would be satisfactory to all.

Turning to the question of the Hudson Bay Railway, Sir Wilfrid stated that he had the honor of having with him, his colleague, Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals. Mr. Graham stated that following up the announcement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in September 1908, that the Hudson Bay Railway would be built, money had been voted for the purpose of carrying out the necessary surveys, and that at the last session of parliament close upon a million dollars had been voted for a bridge at the Pas, and other necessary preliminary work. The contract for the bridge at the Pas was already let and the work was under way.

No time, he assured the audience, would be lost by the government in providing the West with that connecting link with the markets of the world which a railway to Hudson's Bay would afford. He also stated that they were negotiating for a steamship service from Hudson's Bay during that portion of the year that the Bay was open, and that when the railway was built there would be a line of steamships to carry the produce of the West to the markets of the world.

Regarding the operation of the road he did not commit himself. He stated that in his experience he had found that private ownership with strict government control was preferable to straight ownership and operation. He stated that the Railway Commission would control the rates, and that they had more power than any similar body of men in the world. In conclusion, he stated, that whoever operated the road, the government would control the rates and see that their goods were carried to the world's markets at a reasonable cost.

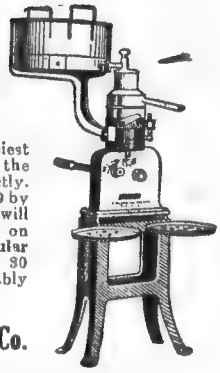
Replying to the tariff resolution, Sir Wilfrid stated that he was a Free Trader, and claimed that he had reduced the tariff, but that reduction must come slowly. He was a follower of the English school of Liberalism and an admirer of British Free Trade, but that they could not adopt the system of taxation that existed in Britain, as direct taxation would be a great hardship upon the settler. One particular thing referred to in the address was that America had offered free trade. Years ago they made every possible effort to get a hearing at Washington for the purposes of reciprocity. They were given the cold shoulder, and the government said that they would send no more delegations to Washington. Washington would have to come to Ottawa, and Washington was coming to Ottawa. "If our neighbors meet us," concluded Sir Wilfrid, "then I think that a tariff can be arranged on lines similar to those suggested by this deputation."

In conclusion it might be stated that although no definite promises on the various questions were elicited from either Sir Wilfrid or Hon. Geo. P. Graham, still this meeting in conjunction with all the rest will have its effect on the Ottawa government, and the farmers' demands

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KILLARNEY FAIR

The annual summer fair at Killarney took place last week. The exhibits were exceptionally good. Mr. Irving, of Neepawa, found much difficulty in placing the awards in the agricultural class of horses. He pronounced the exhibit splendid. In foal, 1910 class, with eleven entries, he stated that anyone inside the money was doing extra well. There is a very noticeable improvement in this class each year. In the light horse sections, Dr. Kennedy, of Carberry, did the placing, and although competition was not as keen in these classes the quality of the exhibits was above the average. Wm. Shields, of Brandon, judged the cattle classes.

The main building was filled to its capacity. Three long tables the full length of the hall were filled with exhibits of ladies' work. The horticultural show, considering the dry season, was remarkable. The flowers made a splendid display. Preserved fruits and domestic manufactures also made a good showing. The butter exhibit, owing to the dry state of the pastures was not quite so large as in previous years.

Prize winners in the Shorthorn classes: Bull, three years and over, 1, Robert Russell, Deloraine; 2, J. G. Washington, Gings, 3, Wm. Thornton, Lena. Bull, two years, 1, James Chapman; 2, Hon. Senator Young. Bull, one year, 1 and 2, J. G. Washington; 3, P. Cleave. Bull calf, under one year, J. G. Washington; 2, Robert Russell, Bull calf, calendar year, 1 and 2, Washington; 3, Russell, 4, Andrew Rankin. Heifer, two years, 1, F. M. Pascoe; 2, Washington; 3, Russell; 4, Senator Young. Heifer, one year, 1 and 2, Washington; 3, Russell; 4, Young. Calf under one year, 1, 2 and 3, Washington; 4, R. L. Mitchell. Calf, calendar year, 1, Russell; 2, Washington; Herd bull and four females, 1 and 2, Washington; 2, Russell. Bull and two of his get, 1, Washington. Cow and two of her progeny, 1, Senator Young; 2, Washington; 3, P. Cleave.

T. H. Connor, Ninga, and L. C. Laird divided the honors in Herefords. Barker and Sons, Deloraine, were the only exhibitors in Polled Angus. They had a fine herd.

In the Berkshire hog class, Wm. Allison, Deloraine, took five firsts and four seconds. C. W. Weaver, Deloraine, took three firsts, one second, and two thirds. There was keen competition in the Yorkshire class between Barker and Sons, Deloraine, L. C. Laird, Pilot Mound, and H. D. Coleman, Killarney, Barker and Sons taking the most firsts. In the Tamworths, Geo. Campbell, Killarney, carried off everything with the same herd that carried all the prizes at Brandon fair. In any other variety R. L. Mitchell and Howard Brown exhibited Poland Chinas, and Chester Whites, Mitchell securing the most prizes.

Prize winners in the carriage horses were: Stallion, B. L. Thomas, Hansboro, N. D.; filly or gelding, '07, 1, W. Archibald; 2, James Cowan; filly or gelding, '08, Archibald; foal, 1910, 1, J. E. Rollins; 2, Cowan; 3, Neil Johnston; brood mare, with foal by side, 1, Rollins; 2, Archibald; 3, N. Johnston; team in harness, Fred Johnston, Boissevain; mare or gelding in harness, 1, Fred Johnston; 2, Howard Brown; 3, A. A. Foster; agricultural purpose horses, mare or gelding, '07, 1, Martin Moody; 2, J. E. Rollins; mare or gelding, 4, R. Cleave; mare or gelding, '09, 1, Campbell; 2, Howard Bros.; 3, Cleave; 4, W. R. Mitchell; foal, 1910, 1, Jas. Miller; 2, Robert Watson; 3, W. R. Mitchell; 4, Andy Johnson; brood mare, with foal, 1, Geo. Love, Ninga; 2, W. Archibald; 3, H. Cross.

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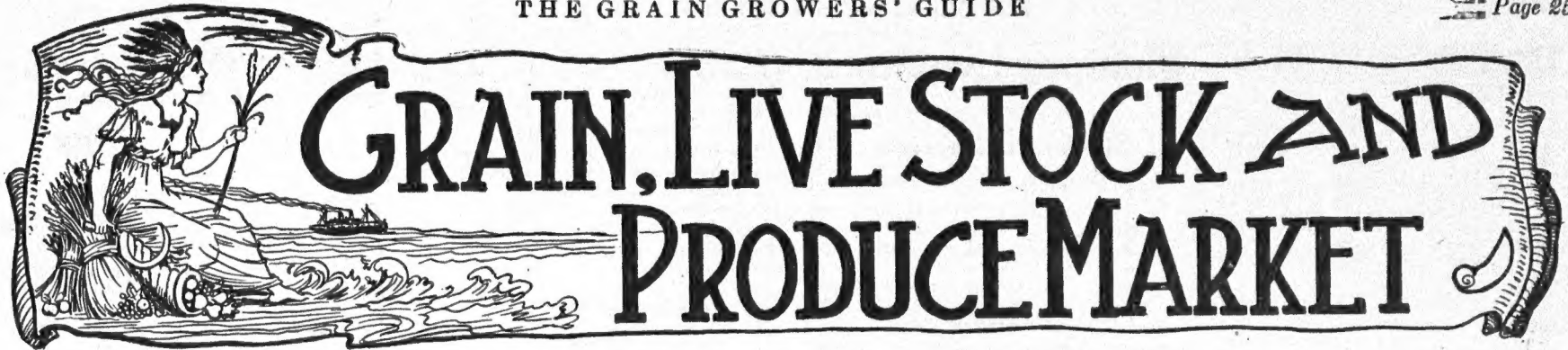
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Winnipeg Market Letter

(GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, AUGUST 15, 1910.)

For the week ending August 13th our market has seen a nice advance with a good demand for No. 1, 2 and 3 Northern. Some wheat has been worked for export for immediate shipment. In Great Britain and on the continent harvesting operations have been interfered with by wet weather, and it is believed that France will have to import a considerable amount of wheat right away. On the other hand there is a disposition on the part of buyers to wait for a little while until it is better known what our crop will be. We still believe that wheat should be sold on any bulges.

Oats have held pretty steady with a decided decline setting in at the close of the week. The crops are so variable that the oat crop cannot be accurately gauged at the present time, and with terminal stocks several times what they were a year ago and big eastern stocks also reported, we expect to see a little decline in oats, which will likely be caught up if it is found in ten or fifteen days' time that oats are not turning out as well as anticipated.

For barley there has been practically no demand.

Flax as usual has run its erratic course.

Liverpool Letter

(BY PROCTOR & CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 2, 1910.)

The past week has witnessed declining markets as we ventured to predict in our letter of 26th ult. Offers of new crop Russian and Roumanian wheat, especially the latter, and some disposition to sell old crop Manitobas, coinciding with an almost entire absence of demand, have been the cause of the depression, and we closed to-night at a decline of about 1-6 per qr. on the week, with a weak tone, whilst undeniably there are several decidedly bullish features about the market. The trade, however, is not in a position at the present moment to act on them, and we believe that for the present at all events, these bullish features have been fully discounted. Decidedly the most bullish feature at the present time is the French crop, and the probability that France will have to import considerable quantities of foreign wheat during the coming season. The demand for actual wheat is exceedingly poor, and millers are only contracting for their immediate requirements.

Russia. The weather in the south has remained of an unsettled type, but from advices received, we hardly think fresh damage has occurred during the past week. Crop reports from the various districts are very irregular. Our cable from Odessa to-day advises that the wheat coming into Odessa from the country in near proximity is of wretched quality, whilst that coming in from the interior shows fine quality. This afternoon we have received two samples of new crop wheat from Odessa, both of them showing very poor quality, but these are samples of wheat grown round Odessa district. There is but little doing in new crop Russian wheat, as buyers cannot be found until samples come forward, nearly all the Russian business being done about equal to sample. It will probably be a week or two before offers become really general from this country. Roumania is decidedly more pressing with offers. There are no fresh reports about the crops, but any change in the estimates will probably be for the worse, as previous estimates do not leave any margin for improvement. Australia is still selling and shipping very little, apparently being dissatisfied with present values. Argentine, more pressure to sell and offers of wheat get but scant response.

Our own cables make no mention of an unfavorable seeding time, so that we conclude all is going on satisfactorily. Some reports have been circulated about a serious position owing to the dry weather, but we do not think that at present any alarm is warranted.

India is a reluctant seller at a decline, but with a large crop of wheat and native foodstuffs doing well, will probably "see the line" with other countries. France.—Weather conditions have on the whole improved, but are still unsettled. Reports are conflicting but they almost universally have a more or less pessimistic tone. That all is not well with the crops seems to be now an accepted fact, and estimates of import requirements vary from about 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 qrs. to 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 qrs. The latter is probably very much exaggerated, and it may be well for the present to look for an import perhaps half way between the two extremes. Germany.—Harvest going on fast. The only sample we have seen shows fine quality, and though some complaints are made of the crops being laid by rain we think the final outcome will be very satisfactory. Austro-Hungary.—An export surplus of about 5,000,000 qrs. is estimated against an import of about 4,000,000 qrs. last year. Italy.—The preliminary estimate is for about 1,000,000 qrs. less than last year, but other reports indicate even a smaller figure, and the fact that Italy has already been a free buyer of new crop Roumanian wheat would lead color to the small estimates. The short crop in France and the poor spring crops in the U. S. A. and Canada, together with the reduced Russian estimates, will probably be felt later on, and may cause an extremely bullish situation but for the present the movement of new crops has to be faced, and it looks as if this tangible fact would for the time being, outweigh all other considerations.

Liverpool General Market Report

(CORN TRADE NEWS, AUGUST 2ND, 1910.)

Wheat cargoes are neglected and 3d. to 6d. lower.

Off Coast Cargoes.—37/- (approx. \$1.11) asked for South Australian, a bid of 36/6 (approx. \$1.09½) wanted for steamer of Victorian.

Australian Wheat Cargoes.—37/- (approx. \$1.11) asking for South Victorian afloat. Parcels of Australian Aug.-Sept. offer at 36/6 (approx. \$1.09½).

Russian wheat cargoes are mostly 3d. lower—Azoff-Black Sea offers at 37/- to 39/9 (approx. \$1.11 to \$1.19½); steamers of Danubian 63-64 lbs. August offer at 34/3 (approx. \$1.02½); 64-65 lbs. prompt is held at 34/6. Danubian parcels to Liverpool 62 lbs. to 63 lbs. Aug.-Sept. are held at 33/6 (approx. \$1.00½).

River Plate Wheat Cargoes.—33/7½ (approx. \$1.00 6-8) asked for parcels of Barusso to Liverpool 61 lbs., July-Aug.; 33/9 (approx. \$1.01½) asked for Rosafe 61 lbs. same position. 33/6 (approx. \$1.00½) asked in London for parcels of Barusso 61 lbs. July and July-August.

Canadian and United States Wheat.—Parcels of American and Canadian to Liverpool are weak and offered at 9d. decline. Parcels to London are easy at 1/- (approx. 24c.)

No. 1 Nor. Man. (pcl. L'p'l.)	July-Aug.	38/3	approx. \$1.14½
No. 1 Nor. Man.	Aug.	38/3	" 1.14½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	July	37/3	" 1.11½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	July-Aug.	37/3	" 1.11½
No. 3 Nor. Man.	July	36/-	" 1.08
No. 3 Nor. Man.	July-Aug.	36/-	" 1.08
No. 1 Nor. Man. (pcl. Ldn.)	July-Aug.	38/9	" 1.16½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	July-Aug.	37/9	" 1.13½
No. 3 Nor. Man.	July-Aug.	36/9	" 1.10½
No. 2 Red Winter (pcl. L'p'l.)	Aug.	34/6	" 1.03½
Steamer Red Winter	July-Aug.	32/-	" .96

Indian wheat parcels to Liverpool are easy at 1d. decline.

Choice White Kurrachee	Afloat	7/4	approx. \$1.06 1-5
Choice White Kurrachee	July-Aug.	7/2½	" 1.03 2-5
Choice White Kurrachee	Aug.-Sept.	7/2½	" 1.03 2-5
Red Kurrachee	Aug.-Sept.	7/1½	" 1.02 3-5
No. 2 Club Calcutta	Afloat		
Choice White Bombay	May-June		
Indian parcels for London are dull and 3d. lower to 6d.			
Choice White Kurrachee	July 15th	36/-	approx. \$1.08
Choice White Kurrachee	July	35/9	" 1.07½
Choice White Kurrachee	July-Aug.	35/3	" 1.05½
No. 2 Club Calcutta	Afloat	36/6	" 1.09½

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27TH.			
23,964 qrs. Milling Blue Stem	B-L 1/6	39/6	approx. \$1.18½
13,000 qrs. South Australian	B-L 14/3	38/-	" 1.14

SALES OF PARCELS

(LIVERPOOL)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27TH.			
2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	July-Aug.	39/3	approx. \$1.17½
250 tons Barusso (61 lbs.)	Aug.-Sept.	34/6	" 1.03½

THURSDAY, JULY 28TH.

500 tons Ch. White Kurrachee	July	7/4½	approx. \$1.06 4-5
500 tons Ch. White Kurrachee	July	7/4	" 1.05 1-5
500 tons Ch. White Kurrachee	July Aug.	7/3½	" 1.04 2-5
500 tons Red Kurrachee	July-Aug.	7/3½	" 1.04 3-5
250 tons Rosafe (61 lbs.)	Afloat	7/4½	approx. 1.07
500 tons Ch. White Kurrachee	July-Aug.	36/3	" 1.08½
250 tons Ch. White Kurrachee	July-Aug.	7/3½	" 1.04 2-5
250 tons Ch. White Kurrachee	July-Aug.	7/3½	approx. 1.04 2-5
250 tons Red Kurrachee	July-Aug.	7/2½	" 1.03 2-5

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2.

500 tons Barusso (61 lbs.)	By 15th Sept.	33/9	approx. \$1.04½
3,000 qrs. Azima new crop	(on Fine Spl.) Aug	37/6	" 1.12½

(LONDON)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27TH.			
1,000 qrs. No. 4 Man.	Afloat	36/6	approx. \$1.09½
200 tons No. 2 Club Calcutta	Afloat	37/6	" 1.12½
200 tons Ch. White Kurrachee	Afloat	36/4½	" 1.09½
200 tons Ch. White Kurrachee	Afloat	36/6	" 1.09½
200 tons Ch. White Kurrachee	15th July	36/3	" 1.08½

THURSDAY, JULY 28TH.

500 tons Ch. White Kurrachee	July-Aug.	35/9	" 1.07½
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FRIDAY, JULY 29TH.

200 tons Ch. White Kurrachee	Afloat	35/9	" 1.07½
200 tons Ch. White Kurrachee	July-Aug.	35/7½	" 1.06½

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2.

100 tons Ch. White Kurrachee	June-July	35/-	" 1.05
100 tons Ch. White Kurrachee	July-Aug.	35/-	" 1.05

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax for October and December delivery:

DATE	DELIVERY	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
Aug. 10	Oct.	103½	40½	210
"	Dec.	101½	39½	—
Aug. 11	Oct.	105½	41½	214
"	Dec.	103½	40½	—
Aug. 12	Oct.	106	40½	217
"	Dec.	104	39½	—
Aug. 13	Oct.	106½	40½	—
"	Dec.	104½	39	—
Aug. 15	Oct.	104½	38½	210
"	Dec.	103	37½	—
Aug. 16	Oct.	104½	38½	206
"	Dec.	103	37½	—

Liverpool Spot Cash Prices

Wheat Per 100 Lbs.		
Australian	7/9	approx. \$1.11 3-5
Pataganian	7/9	" 1.11 3-5
1 Nor. Man.	8/5	" 1.21 1-5
2 Nor. Man.	8/1	approx. \$1.16 2-5
3 Nor. Man.	7/11½	" 1.14 3-5
2 Hard Winter	7/9½	" 1.12 1-5
Ch. Wh. Chilian	7/6½	" 1.08 3-5
1 Chilian	7/3½	" 1.04 3-5
2 Club Calcutta	7/7	" 1.09 1-5
Rosafe	7/5½	" 1.07 4-5
Barusso	7/6	" 1.08
Russian	7/11	" 1.14

The Week's Grain Inspection

(WEEK ENDING AUGUST 14.)

Wheat—		1910
No. 1 Hard		1
No. 1 Nor.		276
No. 2 Nor.		179
No. 3 Nor.		62
No. 4		11
Rejected 1		6
Rejected 2		8
No grade		5
Rejected		32
Total		586

Winter Wheat—	
No. 2 Alberta Red	5
No. 4 Red Winter	2
Total	7
Oats—	
No. 1 C. W.	13
No. 2 C. W.	198
No. 3	23
Rejected	19
No grade	1
Ex. No. 1 Feed	38
No. 1 Feed	9
No. 2 Feed	1
No. 2 Mixed	1
Total	303
Barley—	
No. 3	16
No. 4	4
Rejected	4
Total	24
Flax—	
No. 1 N. W. Man.	2
No. 1 Man.	2
Total	4
Grand total	919

Canadian Visible

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

AUGUST 12.

Ft. William	1,510,880	2,160,000	7807
Pt. Arthur	1,017,319	1,418,987	198,777
Dep. Harbor		44,766	
Meaford	53,215	75,115	
Mid. Tiffin	250,215	891,855	151,471
Collingwood	36,564		47,793
Owen Sd.	55,494	559,959	15,127
Goderich	67,526	174,824	64,308
Sarnia, Pt.			
Edward	1,940	134,451	
Pt. Colborne	100,000	100,000	7,000
Kingston		415,800	57,001
Montreal	627,437	741,843	97,103
Quebec	300	47,000	500

Total Visible	3,721,327	6,765,707	828,855
Last week	4,100,925	6,729,688	680,357
Last year	1,367,995	1,599,895	160,010

Terminal Stocks

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on Aug. 12, 1910, was 2,528,200, as against 2,992,873.02 last week, and 609,363.30 last year, two years ago 788,40.50. Total shipments for the week were 811,662, last year 218,371. Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	15,712.00	10,031.10
No. 2 Northern	800,408.50	242,134.00
No. 2 Northern	793,879.50	130,679.50
No. 3 Northern	396,121.30	63,894.20
No. 4	58,693.50	40,902.20
No. 5	39,701.00	11,447.00
Other grades	423,683.00	108,274.50

2,528,200.00 609,363.30

Stocks of Oats—

1 Wh. C. W.	206,942.02
2 Wh. C. W.	2,490,353.29
3 Wh. C. W.	510,789.03
Mixed	7,916.22
Other grades	364,093.18

T'l this week 3,580,095.06 1,089,622.00

T'l this week 3,437,740.05

Flax 19,093.00 267,430.00

Barley 388,553.00 46,208.00

Shipments—

Oats	215,237.00
Barley	5,117.00
Flax	20,626.00

British Live Stock

AUGUST 15.

Liverpool.—John Rogers & Company Liverpool, cable today that the tone of the Birkenhead market was weak and prices showed a reduction on Saturday's quotations from one-quarter on the best grades of cattle to one-half on the rough cattle; full quotations being, Canadian steers from 13¼ to 14c. and ranch steers 11½ to 12½c. per pound.

London.—Hogs killed in Denmark for past week, 31,000; Ireland, 7,800.

Glasgow.—Edward Watson & Ritchie report 524 head offered. Trade was worse and prices made by us were as follows: Top steers, extreme price, 15½ cents, current, 14¼ to 15 cents per pound, secondary, 14c. per lb.; bulls, shown in small numbers, prime quality, 13c. to 13¼c., secondary and inferior 11 to 11½c. per lb.

Winnipeg Live Stock**Stockyard Receipts**

(WEEK ENDING AUGUST 13.)

	CATTLE	HOGS	SHEEP
C. P. R.	3659	1238	157
C. N. R.	441	319	32
Total	4100	1557	189

Disposition

Exporters east from last week	448
Exporters east this week	1477
Butchers east this week	384
Feeders east this week	326
Butchers held over	136
Local	777

Cattle

The run of cattle during the week ending Saturday, August 13, was about 450 head smaller than the previous week. All classes that would show even a fair amount of beef were in good demand and prices were steady and in some cases showed up better than for some time.

There were the usual large shipments of Western cattle direct for export. Most of these were Alberta grassers and if the grass in the districts they come from has been hurt by the hot, dry weather the animals don't show it. Most of them are exceptionally well finished and sell at good prices. Besides those that came direct for export quite a number of the animals on sale showed export quality and were taken by local shippers.

The butcher classes were better than for some time and a large percentage of the arrivals sold in the best class. Buyers do not look for runs of these classes to be as large as heretofore for some time now owing to harvest and threshing. The market is rather sensitive to large runs but is also in a position to be affected upward by small receipts. It does not look as if there was any chance of a softening of prices. Rather it seems as if values should be higher until the fall run commences.

Eastern buyers succeeded in getting more feeders and stockers than for some time. The market is keen for these classes. The run of good veal calves was light and prices strengthened a full half dollar per cwt. for the best ones.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Best export steers	\$5.50 to \$5.75
Fair to good shipping and export steers	5.00 " 5.40
Best butcher steers and heifers	5.00 " 5.50
Fair to good steers and heifers	4.00 " 4.50
Common steers and heifers	3.25 " 3.75
Best fat cows	3.50 " 4.00
Fair to good cows	3.25 " 3.50
Common cows	2.00 " 2.75
Best bulls	3.50 " 4.00
Common bulls	2.50 " 3.00
Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs. up	4.00 " 4.25
Good to best feeding steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.	3.75 " 4.00
Stockers, 700 to 800 lbs.	3.40 " 3.65
Light stockers	2.50 " 3.00
Best calves	4.50 " 5.00
Heavy calves	3.75 " 4.00

Hogs

The run of hogs was larger than the previous week but prices held up well. Eastern markets are weaker but there is no reason for this one going any lower if the receipts are not too heavy. Cool weather is increasing the local demand and shipments should be light during harvest. Everything points to steady or stronger prices.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	\$8.25 to \$8.50
Heavy sows, over 300 lbs.	7.25 " 8.00
Stags	5.50 " 6.50

Sheep and Lambs

The run of sheep and lambs was light most coming from Eastern points. Prices were steady with last week.

Prices quoted are:

Good light weight sheep	\$5.50 to \$6.00
Heavy sheep	4.50 " 5.00
Choice lambs	6.00 " 7.00

Country Produce**Butter**

Prices of dairy butter show no change and are at the same level which has prevailed for the past six weeks. Receipts are lower in quantity than they have been for some time, and are also lower than during the same period last year. The early threshing in many sections is accountable for this. The demand continues good locally and the outside trade has strengthened during the week and is taking care of a great quantity of the receipts. Several cars were shipped to Montreal and New York during the week. These shipments consist of straight receipts which averaged No. 2 in quality. Price paid for the shipments were 17¼c. to 17½c. per pound. Dealers state receipts will probably be lower until harvest is over, then look for a large run for a few weeks. This will be well taken care of by a large amount being put into storage for the winter. Prices quoted are:

Fancy dairy in tubs	19c.
Good round lots	16c. to 17c.
Lower grades	13c. to 14c.

Cheese

Cheese prices are a little stronger than last week, the best of the run selling at 10¼c. per pound, f.o.b. shipping point. Quality of receipts is about as usual.

Eggs

Receipts of fresh laid eggs are lower than for some time. The dealers are now quoting 19c. for new stock. The old receipts that have accumulated during the heavy run for the past month or two are becoming well cleaned up. Shrinkages are showing a great decrease from that prevailing during the warm weather, and shipments now only show a loss of about five per cent. Dealers do not look for exceptionally high prices on eggs as they can purchase good stock from the East and lay down in Winnipeg for 20½c. per dozen. Prices for Western stock may get to that figure, but it does not look as though there would be any great bulge. The new receipts together with what is left of the old stock are about taking care of the local demand, and if, as usual, receipts go much lower during the period when threshing is general the chances are that prices will shade a little stronger. Dealers quote 19c. per dozen for new stock f.o.b. Winnipeg, subject to candling.

Hay

Hay prices are holding steady, but it is probable that they will show a decline before long. More hay is arriving than is needed to take care of the local demand and prices are weak at prevailing quotations. Prices quoted per ton on track, Winnipeg, are:

No. 1 Timothy	\$15.00
No. 1 Prairie	11.00
No. 2 Prairie	10.00

Potatoes

The potato market has weakened considerably since our last report, and the new tubers are now selling at 90c. per bushel. Dealers state that it is very difficult to estimate the future trend of prices as the good crops this year are confined to northern districts which formerly did little or no exporting. The surplus that these districts will have will decide the price this fall. Dealers are one mind in stating that prices will be much higher

Toronto Live Stock

AUGUST 15.

Receipts were 143 cars with 2,959 head of cattle, 55 calves, 60 hogs and 560 sheep. Trade was very slow, particularly for export cattle. A cable from the Old Country indicated easier prices there and local buyers were standing out and looking for a material break in prices. Up to noon there were very few transactions, but such as were made indicated a decline of 25c. to 30c. from last week's prices. The easier tone to the export trade had its effect on the rest of the market. Butcher cows and rough mixed cattle more especially were effected by the decline.

Choice export cattle quoted at \$6.25 to \$6.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$5.25 to \$5.50; medium, \$5 to \$5.20; common mixed and cows, \$3.50 to \$4.50; canners, \$1.50 to \$2. Sheep, heavy ewes, are from 25 to 50 cents lower; light ewes and lambs steady to firm; heavy ewes are quoted from \$3.50 to \$4 and light \$4 to \$4.50. Lambs are slightly firmer at \$6 to \$6.60. Hog market easier and 15 cents lower. Selects \$8.25 f.o.b. and \$8.60 fed and watered at Toronto.

CROP CONDITIONS

An Ottawa wire of Aug. 12 said:—A census bulletin issued to-day states that that conditions of field crops in Canada this year have been greatly modified by temperature and rainfall, and that between east and west it is hardly possible to make a statement of averages that will not be misleading.

In the eastern provinces the growth has been uniformly good throughout July, and the percentages of condition have been high for every crop; but in extensive tracts of the Northwest provinces drought has prevailed, and crops are reported in every stage of condition. The northerly parts of these provinces have been largely exempt from drought, and there the per cent. conditions are high. It is difficult to indicate fairly an average of conditions for East and West which does not take account of areas sown, and these have been considerably reduced since the June report.

Fall wheat is grown chiefly in Ontario, and its condition for all Canada has been reduced by a relatively poor crop. In Alberta, compared with conditions at the same time last year it is 84.63 to 76.43; rye is 85.20 in 1910 to 81.84 in 1909; peas is 81.70 to 87; buckwheat, 87.64 to 86.15; mixed grains, 99.1 to 87.23; beans, 84.43 to 3.33; potatoes 81 to 92; hay and clover, 90.87 to 73.79; corn for husking, 84.30 to 82.86; and corn for fodder, 89.76 to 83. These crops, which are mainly grown in the east, show a high average of condition, affected only in a slight degree by reports for the West.

The average condition of spring wheat is 77 for 1910 to 84.57 for 1909, and of oats, 79.57 to 87.78 for all Canada, which is substantially lower than the averages for the East. In the three northwest provinces the condition of spring wheat is 62, of oats 58.62 and of barley 63.60. The estimated yield of fall wheat in the country is 28,724,000 bushels, being 26.47 bushels per acre. The hay and clover crop is estimated at 15,490,000 tons, or 1.80 tons per acre, and of alfalfa, 1.92 tons per acre.

♦ ♦ ♦

Stolen

Aunt Hetty—What's the matter, Eben? Uncle Eben—Well, of all the brazen things I ever saw. This city paper has deliberately copied that patent medicine ad, about Si Hoskins being cured of influenza by using Dopeman's pills that was in last week's Hardscrabble Clarion.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM AUG. 10 TO AUG. 16, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Ref. 1	Ref. 2	Ref. 3	Ref. 4	Ref. 5	Ref. 6	Ref. 7	Ref. 8	Ref. 9	Ref. 10	Ref. 11
AUG.																		
10	108½	105½	102½										39					212
11	110½	107½	104½										39½					220
12	111½	108½	105½										39½					218
13	111½	108½	105½										38					218
15	108½	105½	102½										37					220
16	109½	107½	103½										38½					220

Another Successful Year Closed

June 30th brought to a close **THE MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR** the *Farmers' Company* has ever had. Never was there a year when the *Farmers' Company* was so strongly opposed by the elevator and allied interests, and never was there a year when its business was half so large.

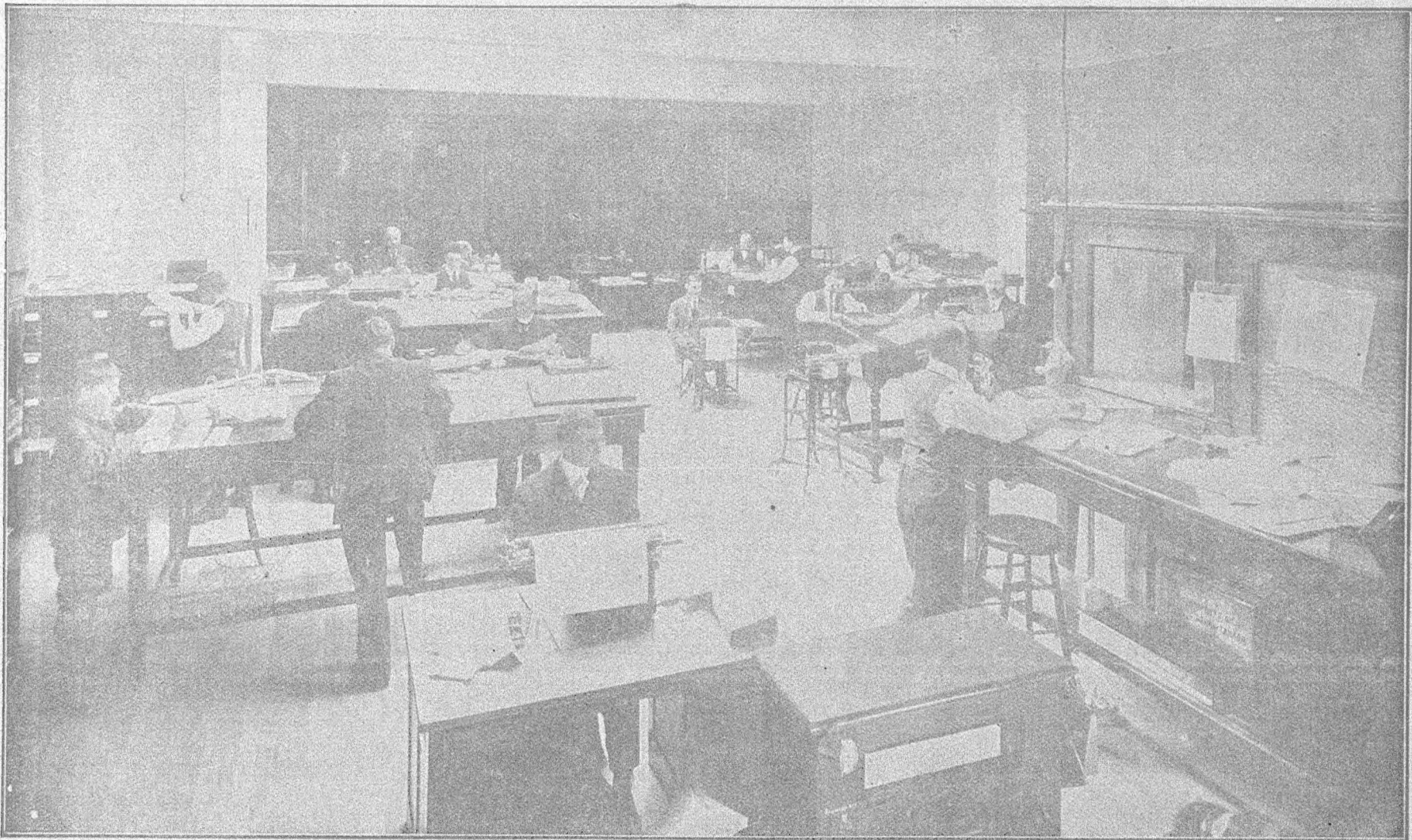
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AGO, with LOW PRICES, EXCESSIVE DOCKAGE, POOR WEIGHTS, and a host of other troubles.

Why, because our farmers realized that if they did not support their own Company they would be BACK WHERE THEY WERE FOUR YEARS

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work hard for your Company. Get your neighbors interested. Get them to ship their grain and take stock in the Company. If you require further information to help you, WRITE us for BOOKLETS.



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Through this office the past season the Western farmers have marketed over 16,000,000 bushels of their grain, and exported 6,000,000 bushels directly to the hands of the consumer. This is the only way the farmer can hope to get the full value of his grain.

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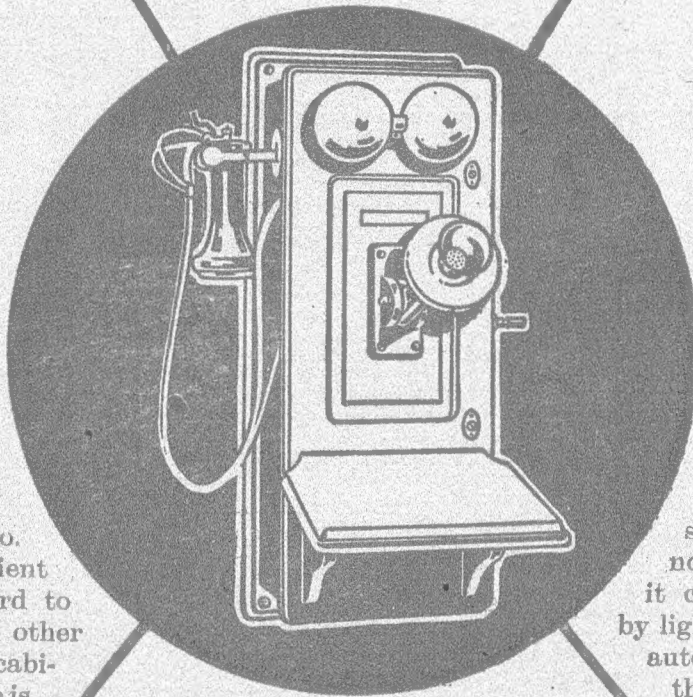
YOU must analyze the parts of our No. 1317 Telephone Set to fully appreciate its superiority. For example, a farm 'phone demands an extra loud gong—you're liable to be quite a piece away when it rings and it's of little use unless you always hear it. The gong we use is made of brass—a big one—and produces fully 50% more noise than any other gong for farm use. The gong posts are mounted directly on the ringer frame so that even the warping of the instrument cannot change the adjustment.

THAT'S what a telephone says to every man on whose wall it hangs. It's a good servant—is a telephone—a mighty good servant and always ready and waiting for you the moment you want it. And not only is it there for business, but it stands for pleasure as well. Think what a convenience,—what a deal of comfort,—it would be for you in the long, lonesome winter evenings, when the snow is piled mountain-high in every path and road. Or suppose you needed a doctor on one of those evenings—just suppose. Well, if you have a telephone—but you know the story. There's only one way for a story like that to end if your telephone's a good instrument—if it doesn't get out of order—if it doesn't fail you at the critical moment—in short, if it's a "Northern Electric." You save a trip to town—a long wait—a never-ending journey back—and—perhaps—a life. Who knows!

NO. 1317 is equipped with our new No. 48-A generator—a generator whose efficiency is greater, and which will ring a greater number of telephones on a longer line than any generator on the market. Thousands of these generators are operating on lines more than 30 miles long with as many as 40 telephones on the same line. Indeed, in one case, on a line approximately 75 miles long, there are 75 sets. While this is, of course, really too great a load, it is of interest as indicating the wonderful strength of this generator. Consider this

Our Newly Designed No. 1317 Type Telephone Set

is also equipped with our new type No. 38 ringer, a very sensitive and efficient ringer operating with only one-third to one-fourth the current required for other ringers in use on farm 'phones. The cabinet, or wooden part of this telephone is the very finest quality and finish of quarter-sawed oak—in point of mere appearance this instrument is an ornament to any wall. Of course, this means nothing, unless the service it gives is of the very best; but, consistent with satisfactory service, good appearance is always desirable.



And Some Of Its Principal Exclusive Features

such as the fact that the armature is normally short circuited so as to give it complete protection against damage by lightning. The act of turning the crank, automatically connects the generator to the line—and this circuit is again broken as soon as the crank is released. All magnets are made of a special steel so as to insure their retaining their strength indefinitely. Remember this is a five bar generator and fully fifteen per cent. more efficient than any other generator on the market—specially adapted for use on long, heavily loaded rural lines.

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and organize among your own neighbors. After you get the book, if there is other information you want, all you have to do is to ask for it—tell us what you want, and we will supply you with every detail. Why should you not be the man to promote a telephone company in your own neighborhood? Write us to-day—remember, the story is yours for the asking.



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